New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1826. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Nomination of Nicholson for Senate Printer.

Probability of the Election of Banks To-morrow.

MR. DUNN'S SPEECH.

Position of the National Know-Nothings.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 17.

The Senate (Friday) to-day confirmed Nicholson for Printer. Only eighteen Senators were present, part of whom went out, refusing to convene.

Toucey's platform resolutions were put to rest in the arms of a Committee.

It looks tonight as though the plurality resolution would be adopted to-morrow, and BANKS elected Speaker.

DUNN's speech to-day did BANKS good, instead of hurting him as was hoped. Its effect was to strengthen the BANKS force. DUNN hurt only himself. His failure to present the shadow of a justification for falsifying his Anti-Nebraska pledges, and for factiously obstructing the public business, puts him in a bad position, but can serving as an example to others. So his case is viewed on all sides here.

It is thought that all the BANKS men will vote for the plurality to-morrow, and carry it by the aid of the few Democrats who want the House organized. Some fear that in this case the National Know-Nothings will go for RICHARDSON, and elect him. This is scarcely possible; because those gentlemen have nothing to gain by it, while it is sure to destroy every man of theirs from the North. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS——First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 17.

THE PATENT LAWS.

Mr. JAMES gave notice that he would introduce a bill for the modification of the Patent laws.

THE ACTION OF THE NAVAL RETIRING BOARD.

Mr. FOOTE presented a petition from Capt. GRAHAM, of Brooklyn, setting forth his services and sufferings in behalf of the country, and complaining of the action of the Naval Retiring Board.

Mr. FOOTE said it was not his purpose to pass strictures on its action, still less impugn its motives, but it was not to be disguised or denied, nor had it escaped public observation, in some instances at least, it had sadly misjudged.

Grievous mistakes had been made, and gross wrong inflicted on many meritorious officers. In what manner, or what measure of relief Congress should extend to the aggrieved, he did not consider it his province to indicate, but regarded it as a proper subject of consideration for the Committee on Naval affairs.

It was so referred, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 17.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. DUNN, of Ind., rising to a personal explanation, read extracts from the Washington correspondence of the New-York *Tribune* of the 15th inst., signed "H. G.," commenting on his (DUNN's) course in the election for Speaker.

He said, notwithstanding the attack, he should not turn his back on his country at the expense of his true manliness and honor, though HORACE GREELEY or the Devil, or both combined, bid him do it. [Applause and laughter.] He complained that he and others who are denominated stragglers, are not daguerreotyped, but caricatured. He had paid from the first, that when all Anti-Nebraska men come together, surrender local and personal prejudices, agree to stand on equal terms, and discontinue the game of stabbing men in the dark, he would feel himself bound to acquiesce and act with them in the election of Speaker, whether present at their meetings or not. The great trouble has been that "CESAR has a party, and ANTONY a party, but Rome none." Certain gentlemen have held themselves aloof, and balloting will show who and where they are. He explained his ground of acting, and defended his course at some length, commenting, also, during his remarks, on an article in the NEW-YORK TIMES.

MR. BANKS DISCLAIMS ANY ACCOUNTABILITY.

Mr. BANKS rose amid loud cries of "fair play," "hear him," "no objection," &c., and remarked that he was not accountable for what the New-York press said of him, never having solicited their support. He relied on himself alone, and begged Mr. DUNN not to hold him responsible for compliments or censure in the *Tribune* or *Times*.

Mr. DUNN distinctly stated that he did not do so; but was opposed to him (BANKS) on the grounds published in those journals in May, 1854, relating to the course of Mr. B. pending the Nebraska bill—but he was willing to surrender that opposition the moment all Anti-Nebraskaites come together.

Mr. BANKS resumed, repeating that he was independent of the New-York Press in all respects, and further in reply insisted that he never yielded a particle on the Nebraska bill. He had since met the people face to face, and at the last election they gave him seven thousand majority—the largest known in the political history of Massachusetts. [Applause.] He had acted as he thought right regarding the Nebraska bill, and the people had sustained him.

MR. MCMULLEN OFFERS A PROPOSITION.

Mr. MCMULLEN offered, as a compromise, a proposition, which, he said, was the product of his own humble imagination, [laughter,] but he begged gentlemen to consider that he did not, in submitting it, design to build up for himself the reputation of being popular at home. The resolution was read, to the effect, that after the organization was effected no business should be transacted except the passage of the necessary appropriation bills—the members then to resign and go home. A blank was left in the resolution, to be filled with the name of some gentleman to act as Speaker until the aforesaid purposes are accomplished.

MEMBERS GROW FACETIOUS.

Mr. DUNN suggested a modification of the resolution, providing for the repeal of so much of the Kansas-Nebraska act as destroys the Missouri Compromise. [Laughter.]

Mr. HOUSTON—That is only a slight modification. [Merriment.]

Mr. MCMULLEN could not think the gentleman from Indiana made the suggestion in good faith. On the adoption of his resolution, all could return to the people on that very issue.

A DISCLAIMER SEEMS WITHOUT ANY RESULT.

Mr. GROW—referring to a remark of Mr. MCMULLEN that he (MCMULLEN) would take Mr. RICHARDSON as a National man, on a National Platform—said, that only seventeen Northern members had voted for him, with the Southern members, so he supposed those seventeen Northern men made the National Party.

Mr. MCMULLEN—How many Southern men vote for your candidate?

Mr. GROW—Don't know.

Mr. MCMULLEN—None.

Mr. GOODE—Have you seventeen from the North who will vote for a Southern man, or that number from the South who will vote for a Northern man? You have shown that your nationalism consists of sectionalism.

Mr. GROW stated that members in opposition to the seventeen from the North who support Mr. RICHARDSON, represent three millions living north of Mason and Dixon's line, while the seventeen vote with those representing only seven hundred thousand, living south of it. Which, then, has the best claim to nationality?

Mr. JONES of Pa., wished to know how his colleague could make it appear that seventeen Northern men voting for the candidate of the Democrats, who is a Northern man, constitute a Southern vote?

This simple arithmetical question he wanted his colleague to cypher out.

Mr. GROW—I move this humbug resolution be laid on the table.

Mr. MCMULLEN—If you say it's humbug, the question is false.—[Sensation.]

Mr. PATRICK felt he came there to transact public business, and throw no obstacles in the way. Acting as a national man, he thought the proposition of his colleague fair, for the South to select a Northern man, or the North select a Southern man.

Mr. MCMULLEN (interrupting)—We, on this side, are acting on that suggestion, the South voting for a Northern man.

Mr. PAINE—Pursuing—and we, of the South, have believed and voted for a Northern man.

Mr. FULLER—We are in the situation of a sick man needing physic. [Laughter.] However nauseous it may be, in an emergency, nature can refuse to take it, but I imagine no man can be so foolish as to have it forced down his throat.

AND VOTING IS RESUMED.

Mr. MCMULLEN's resolution was tabled, after which the House voted twice for Speaker, the second ballot resulting as follows:

Banks	105	Richardson	72
Fuller	23	Scattering	7

ANOTHER PROPOSITION, WHICH IS WITHDRAWN.

Mr. BOCOCK now submitted a resolution by which, inter alia, the difficulty in the way of an organization could be removed—that difficulty being, as he considered, the question of the extension or non-extension of Slavery to the Territories of the United States. His resolution was to the effect that both Houses and the President assuming, the question of the power of Congress over Slavery in the Territories be submitted to the Supreme Court, their decision to be final and conclusive. [Laughter in some parts of the Hall.]

Mr. BOCOCK said the subject was one too serious for merriment.

Hereupon BLANCHARD inquired whether it was in the contemplation of that gentleman to wait for organization until the Supreme Court shall decide. [Laughter.]

Mr. BOCOCK explained; it was not a joint resolution because the House had not yet organized. If this question is determined, we shall hear no more about compromise lines in regard to Slavery.

Mr. SMITH of Tenn., thought the difficulty was disclosed by Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio, the other day, who indicated that he could have been elected Speaker if he would make pledges in relation to the formation of Standing Committees, or modify his opinions on the subject of Slavery. The difficulty then, is as to the formation of the Committees. Remove this, and you will be in no difficulty in making an election. The Democrats will neither receive nor make propositions.

THEY TRY AGAIN.

Mr. BROWN then withdrew his proposition, and the House resumed voting, with the following result:

Banks	106	Fuller	29
Richardson	72	Lester	2

Messrs. Harrison, Winslow, Williams and Orr, 1 each. Necessary to a choice, 112.

Mr. THOMPSON then offered a resolution for the election of a Speaker by plurality; pending which, the House adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 17.

Case No. 21—Wm. T. Winter *et al.*, Plaintiffs, vs. Chas. Cassnelin. The case was argued by Mr. PHILLIPS for plaintiffs, and Mr. BRADLEY for defendant.

No. 22—Jacob Kissell, plaintiff, vs. The President and Directors of the St. Louis Public Schools. Argument was commenced by Mr. LAWRENCE for plaintiff.

Post-Office Contract Awarded.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 17.

The Postmaster General has awarded the contract for furnishing wrapping-paper and twine for the New-York and Cincinnati Districts, (twenty States,) to THOMAS & LAWRENCE, of Buffalo, they being the lowest bidders.

Wisconsin Election.

MILWAUKIE, Monday, Dec. 17.

The State Board of Canvassers at Madison, today, declared BARSTOW, Democrat, reflected Governor of Wisconsin, by one hundred and fifty-three majority. There is much excitement concerning it, and his election will be contested.

The Democratic (Soft-Shell) State Convention.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 17.

The Democratic (Soft) State Convention at Syracuse is called for the 10th of January, instead of the 9th, as at first announced.

Arrival of the Knoxville at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Dec. 15.

The steamer *Knoxville* arrived here in 60 hours from New-York.

Southern Mail Failure.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 17.

We have no mail to-night south of Richmond, Va.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Murderous Assault on an Officer in Broadway.

On Sunday morning, about 2½ o'clock, a gang of drunken rowdies attacked a man in Broadway, near Leonard-street, in the Fifth Ward. Officer MARTIN, of the Sixth Ward, who was patrolling on the opposite side of the street, seeing the disturbance, went over to suppress it. He rapped with his club several times, but assistance not arriving promptly enough he arrested one of the ruffians, and was about conveying him to the Sixth Ward Station House, when another of the gang coming up behind struck the officer on the head with a slung shot, and knocked him insensible to the pavement. The villains then made their escape. Mr. MARTIN was afterwards picked up by Officers O'NIEL and CONROY, of the Sixth Ward, who had heard his calls for help. The injured policeman was conveyed to the Station-house, where he was attended to by Dr. SIMMONS, and from there to his residence in Mott-street, where he is now confined by his injuries. His escape from death is said to have been most miraculous. If the weapon had struck him half an inch lower down he would have been instantly killed.

None of the participants in this villainous outrage have yet been arrested, but they are being looked after sharply, and will, it is hoped, be arrested, and meet that punishment they so justly merit.

The New-York City Guard and the late Captain McArdle.

The members of the New-York City Guard, past, present, and honorary, are to assemble at their Armory, No. 639 Broadway, to-night, to take action in reference to the decease of Captain W. M. MCARDLE, who died recently in Austin County, Texas. Capt. MCARDLE was known to a very large number of our citizens, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. By the members of the City Guard he was beloved, and their regret when he resigned his commandership was heartfelt and unanimous. The City Guard is the best military corps in our City, and any action they may take in reference to Capt. MCARDLE's death will be worthy public notice. Their present commander is Captain FERRIS.

Anniversary of Washington Lodge No. 2.

The fifth anniversary of Washington Lodge No. 2, American Protestant Association, was celebrated last night, at Knickerbocker Hall, corner of Twenty-third-street and Eighth-avenue. It was anticipated that ROBT. EMMETT BLOOM, CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER, and other noted speakers, would attend. They failed to do so, however, and the meeting, which was a crowded one, including many women and children, had to content itself with Mr. WOODS, Rev. ALEXANDER CLEMENTS, and other orators of quite a secondrate order. The addresses were intensely Protestant. The Pope was denounced as Anti-Christ, and Roman Catholics were extravagantly tabooed. Washington Lodge is a benevolent association, and every Winter relieves many widows and children.

Colored Convention.

The colored citizens of New-York met in Convention, last evening, in the Merritt's Hall, No. 165 Spring-street. Their object was was to consider the importance of the transactions of the Convention at Troy in September last.

Forty-five Delegates were required from each of four Districts—in all 180, to constitute this Convention.

Mr. PHILIP A. BELL called upon the Delegates to come forward and present their credentials and 12½ cents each. There was no other business of any consequence transacted.

The meeting adjourned at 11 o'clock.

☞ The ladies are making up their Christmas doll-babies for the little folks on Randall's Island.

Statistics of the Mercantile Library.

From the Tenth Quarterly Report of the Mercantile Library Association of this City, we learn that during the last three months they have delivered to their members no less than 26,625 volumes, and that the number of persons visiting the Reading Room during the same time was 27,728. Number of volumes now in the Library, 16,000. Number of periodicals and newspapers supplied in the Reading Room, 200.

☞ There will be a Concert by the Children of the Five Points Mission and the Newsboys, in the Broadway Tabernacle, on next Friday evening, to aid in supplying their wants this Winter.

☞ BARNUM's Gallery of Beauty does not open quite yet at the Museum. Great preparations are going on for it. We have seen some splendid Daguerreotypes that have been taken for the occasion.

☞ Three men, with chisels and hammers located yesterday in Broadway, opposite the City Hall, to groove a square yard of the Russ pavement.

☞ The Typographical Society met last night, to make arrangements for celebrating the 17th January—the Printers' Holiday—when a good time is expected, as usual.

Appointments at the Sheriff's Office.

The following, we understand, is a correct list of the Deputy Sheriffs which Mr. WELLER has selected for the coming year: HUGH CAMERON, JAMES R. BERGEN, JOSEPH CORNELL, JOHN WILSON, JOHN B. STEWART, THOMAS CAHLAN, ANSON B. ROLLINS.

ROLLINS is the only new man. NATHANIEL SHEAR, the Commissioner of Repairs elect, LEBBEUS, GILLERAND and GILBORN, former Deputies, are not reappointed. We have already mentioned that VULZEE is to be promoted to be Under-Sheriff.—Post.

Attempt at Burglary.

Two burglars attempted to break into the plumbing-shop of Mr. Robertson, at the corner of Market and Water streets, between 11 and 12 o'clock Sunday night, by forcing open one of the shutters. Their operations were discovered by Officer Smith, of the Seventh Ward, who went towards them with a view of arresting them, but the burglars, on seeing him, took flight and made their escape, leaving behind them their "jimmy."

Juvenile Concert.

The children attending Colored Ward School No. 5, Fifteenth-street, gave a concert in Dr. PENNINGTON's Church last evening, under the direction of their music teacher, Mr. S. A. WALLBRIDGE.

There was a good audience, and the children acquitted themselves creditably.

☞ A public meeting was held last night in the Allen-street Methodist Church, with reference to "Methodist agencies in Ireland." Addresses were made by Rev. WM. ARNOLD and others.

LONG-ISLAND.

Census Marshal's.

A meeting of the Census Marshals of this city was held on Saturday evening, for the purpose of taking measures to petition the Legislature for an increase of their pay. It appeared on comparing notes, that the Supervisors had paid some by the day and others by the page, for their returns, according to which method would give the least amount. A Committee consisting of the Chairman, Dr. BLACKMORE, and Messrs. WILLIAM KENDALL, Jr., M. G. DUBOIS, W. P. GARDY, W. A. FUNY, J. H. WILSON and J. W. STEARNS, was appointed to confer with the New-York Marshals and report a plan of action at the next meeting on Thursday evening, in Judge SMITH's Court-room in the City Hall.

A Daring Theft.

EMELINE DIXON, a fair but frail one, went into the shoe store of JOHN MEARS, on Henry-street, Brooklyn, Saturday afternoon, and inquired the way to Staten Island. On receiving the information she asked to be allowed to arrange her hair, with which the wintry blasts had been sporting, and being shown into the room behind the store, laid violent hands on Mears's watch. He missing it, however, immediately set off in pursuit of her, recovered his property and handed her over to the tender mercies of the First District Police, when she was locked up for examination.

Brooklyn Dispensary.

During the past month 426 patients were treated at this Institution.

Diseases.—Of children, 50; head and digestive organs, 88; eye and ear, 49; women, 96; heart and lungs, 86; surgical cases, 110; diseases of skin and vaccination, 47. Foreign birth, 285; Native, 141. To whom 1,186 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

New-England Society.

A good time is expected at the New-England Society's celebration on Friday. CHAPIN, EVERETT, and others of that ilk, are expected. Ladies are to grace the dinner with their presence.

☞ The new Congregational Church at Port Jefferson have invited Rev. S. T. GIBS, lately from England, to become their Pastor, and he has accepted.

Rev. BEVERLY ROBINSON has accepted a call to the Rectorship of St. Saviour's Church, Maspeth, L. I., and has entered upon his duties.

☞ During the dense fog Sunday night, one of the Roosevelt-street Ferry boats came in collision with one of the Catherine Ferry boats, by which the former boat was considerably damaged. No person was injured.

☞ An effort will be made at the next meeting of the State Legislature to set off Long Island as an independent Judicial District.

☞ The New-England Society of Brooklyn will hold their annual festival in the Brooklyn Athenæum, on the 22d inst.

☞ The Hamilton Literary Society of Brooklyn will give their annual dinner at DELMONICO's, New-York, on January 10.

☞ A Fair, for the benefit of Clinton-avenue Church, Brooklyn, will be held in Clinton Hall, on the 18th, 19th, and 20th inst.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER & TERMINER.

The case of John J. Henry, indicted for arson in the first degree, was called on in this Court yesterday; District-Attorney Underhill for the people; Messrs. Alexander Hadden and Henry Haquer for the defence.

Bridget Hughes was the only witness called, and on her direct examination, which was wholly circumstantial, being concluded, the District-Attorney stated to the Court that this was the only direct evidence he could adduce, the rest of his witnesses being able merely to show the extent of the fire, the disposition of certain goods taken from the store, an alleged over insurance, and an alleged embarrassment of the prisoner's circumstances, and other motives which might have induced the commission of such an act. Judge SIMONS thought the facts insufficient to insure a conviction, and the case was accordingly abandoned, the Jury being instructed to render a verdict of Not Guilty.

The Court then adjourned until this morning.

BROOKLYN CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR—*For this Day.*—Nos. 58 to 60.

NEW-JERSEY.

☞ DAVID PAUL BROWN, Esq., lectures before the Young Men's Christian Association of Jersey City to-night.

☞ The new and splendid hall of Fidelity Division, Sons of Temperance, in the Lyceum building, Jersey City, was dedicated last evening with appropriate ceremonies.

A New Comet.

From the Boston Transcript.

"W. M." whom our readers will recognize as WILLIAM MITCHELL, the amateur astronomer of Nantucket, and the father of Miss MARIA MITCHELL, who is distinguished for her astronomical learning and skill, makes the following communication to the Nantucket *Inquirer* of Dec. 14:

A telescopic comet was discovered last evening at 8 o'clock in the neck of Cetus. It is rapidly moving towards the West; has a bright and dense, but not a sharp nucleus, and its light is strikingly intermittent. If it be the same discovered in Berlin by C. BRUNNOW on the 19th of last month, it has described an arc of 114° in thirty days with only a slight change of declination.

NANTUCKET, 13th mo., 12th, 1855.

THE WAR IN KANSAS.

Expected Attack on Lawrence.

THE BESIEGERS AND THE BESIEGED.

AN INSPECTION OF THE MISSOURI CAMP.

Ultimatum from the Missourians.

NEGOTIATIONS.

PUBLIC MEETING IN LAWRENCE.

REVIEW OF GOV. SHANNON'S CONDUCT.

The Excitement on the Increase—Ultimatum from the Missourians to the Citizens of Lawrence—Asacher Outrage—Governor Shannon's Conduct.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

KANSAS CITY, Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1855.

I wrote you yesterday in regard to the present armed invasion of Kansas by ruffians from the border counties of Missouri; but the letter may not reach you, inasmuch as the inquisitorial right of search and confiscation has become in these parts the quasi officially instituted order of the day. Affairs in Kansas every hour assume (ostensibly, at least,) a still more menacing aspect, and a fearful conflict seems to impend.

The most unfounded and highly inflammatory reports continue to be heralded through Missouri, with a fiendish assiduity and assurance. No fictitious statement of affairs is too gross to meet with favor, for the purpose of exasperating the credulous mob, and making them clamorous for blood. Under the murderous influences brought to bear by this Missouri-Kansas Sheriff, and the minions of ATCHISON and Gov. SHANNON, this almost baseless excitement grows daily and hourly more intense. Nothing short of a wholesale sacrifice of human life would seem to satiate their malice.

The "Borders" are still collecting in Missouri, and moving in squads towards Lawrence, armed with rifles and fowling-pieces; and yet, demands come continually for more men. The supply continues, though conservative men in Missouri affirm that it is nearly exhausted.

Five or six field-pieces have been taken within the last day or two from Missouri to the quarters of these invaders, at Wakarusa Creek,—the Camp having been moved from Franklin to this latter place, about three miles further from Lawrence. The maddest excitement prevails in this drunken camp; and all the hellish appliances that a wicked ingenuity can devise are brought into the most constant requisition to keep alive without abatement this infernal fury.

Thursday, the 6th inst., is fixed upon as the day upon which to attack Lawrence. The most extensive preparations are formed in their councils of war in the Missourians' camp. It is proposed, and has been affirmatively decided, to hang Dr. ROBINSON, Gen. POMEROY, Col. LANE, and a number of other leading men of Lawrence. An ultimatum has been discussed and determined upon to present to the people of Lawrence, requiring them to produce a number of men whose arrest they seek, (and who are not there,)—to disavow any feeling or favor towards the rescue of BRAYMAN,—to deliver up all their arms at discretion, and various other acts of degradation. Should they decline acceding to these humiliating terms, these Missouri lords propose then to plant their cannon, and batter down, and sack the town. The Yankees, say they in their secret councils, have either to be put to the sword or driven out of the country one time or another, and that now is the proper time, as the work will never again be so easy. In support of this view of the matter, they urge that Winter is setting in,—the navigation on the Missouri River closed, and the facilities for a speedy reinforcement of men from the Free States, and a supply of arms, cut off.

Next year, say they, a large free immigration will flow in, and thus reinforced, the power to enforce their decree will be uncertain. I do not draw upon my imagination in this matter. The above is the veritable talk in the war councils in the camp of the bogus Sheriff and his "border ruffians." Sufficient has come to light to show that this attack was premeditated, and to be made about this time.

The number of these armed Missourians now encamped near Lawrence is variously estimated. The most reliable estimates fix the number under a thousand, although they claim for themselves twice that number. They are yet afraid, with their present force, to commence the siege. For the last day or two, however, they have assumed a military surveillance over the Territory, subjecting it to military rule. Armed sentinels are constantly posted at the fording of the Creek near by, and at every public avenue leading into the Territory. The most desperate ruffians ride as patrols by night and by day, along the thoroughfares; the object of all of whom being to stop and search every wagon, not destined to their camp, and to make reprisals of any box which from appearance might, (by the aid of excited fancy,) be supposed to contain arms or ammunition. Several boxes containing merchandise have been violently taken from the teamsters, by these roving bandits. Their object is furthermore to arrest every traveler who cannot converse in the symbolic language of ATCHISON's "Black Lodge," to plunder him of his arms, should he have any, and lastly to convey him to the camp, there to undergo a scrutinizing search for papers, containing dispatches or tending to illustrate the complexion of the prisoner's private opinions, upon the result of which the character of his final disposition is made to hang.

As yesterday a well-known gentleman belonging to the staff of one of the New-York journals was traveling along the public highway, near the Missourian camp, he was rudely commanded by these sentinels to stop, and not immediately obeying, ten of them quickly leveled their guns at him and prepared to fire. He was seized and conveyed to the camp, and there required to surrender up his revolver,—saw in the camp a prisoner bound, suffering the penalties attached to the holding of unauthorized opinions, but was unable to recognize him, his face being kept from his view. This gentleman demanded of the Sheriff and of those who so brutally assailed him and robbed him of his arms, the cause of his ignominious treatment, and was met with the reply that such were the orders of Gov. SHANNON, and that *they* all had been received by him and enrolled as his militia. With great difficulty he finally obtained a release, and proceeded on his way to Kansas City. He had reached Missouri, and was within two miles of his destination, when some fifteen armed desperadoes overtook him, surrounded him and conveyed him forcibly into a house near by, searched him, and locked him up until morning. These men in Missouri *also claimed* to be acting under the authority of Gov SHANNON, or rather as his vicarious agents, which seemed to involve no incongruity, inasmuch as the jurisdiction of this corruptable Governor has always been understood to extend as far into Missouri, at least, as Westport.

But from an official correspondence between Secretary WOODSON and one of the *newly constituted officers of the newly constituted Militia of Kansas*, the same living at Leavenworth, it would seem that Gov. SHANNON's jurisdiction does not extend to Platte City. Mr. WOODSON wrote as follows:

"The Governor desires you to bring a company immediately to Lecompton, to await his orders, but as you can raise no company in the Territory, you can, as the Governor has no power, call upon the Platte Rifle Company. They have always been ready to help us. But whatever you do, do not compromise the Governor."

This letter of Mr. WOODSON will serve as a clue to the Governor's underhanded policy, and the coward-

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

KANSAS CITY, Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1855.

Gov. SHANNON has received from the President a telegraphic dispatch, requesting (authorizing) to his special request to fix this week invested with power to call out the troops stationed at Fort Leavenworth. These troops are [illegible] as aids to Lawrence; but what purpose [illegible] are to perform there is involved [illegible] The Governor acted for their aid to [illegible] and to prevent civil war. Whether to be [illegible] that they shall embrace the "occasion," [illegible] in a circuitous Administration course, after the manner and style of this upon Governor, remains to be seen. The people of Lawrence, however, will hail their appearance with satisfaction; for, whatever the design of ATCHISON and FRANK and [illegible] may be, and however much they may deny a plausible pretext for making a pretext [illegible] then upon a pacific and unoffending town, they will, it is presumed, find it difficult, even by the imposing display at their doors of armed ruffians from a border State, and by the strong they and [illegible] upon an innocent people, to drive them into an offensive, belligerent attitude. The position they assume being entirely defensive in its character, and just the converse of that which is with such [illegible] pertinacity and murderous intent imputed to them. It is confidently believed that the forces from the Fort cannot find the faintest pretext for striking a blow, unless it be to drive back the invading force, which alone is aggressive. The conservative men of Western Missouri entertain this idea, and desire to see these reckless invaders from their State driven back to their homes. They charge their own people with being the immediate and only cause of the whole difficulty, deeming them the most wicked disturbers of the public peace, and of the quiet and security of a separate sovereignty, over which they can exercise no more rightful authority or control than the corsairs upon the Barbary coast over a British merchantman.

I stated in a letter, yesterday, that a message had been sent by the Sheriff to the Governor, that Col. LANE was in command at Lawrence; that the citizens had seven field-pieces and were digging entrenchments around the town; that extensive reinforcements were arriving every hour from various parts of the Territory; and that the number then in arms in Lawrence was not less than fifteen hundred. This reported state of affairs in the town besieged proves, as there was yesterday reason to suspect it would, a wholesale, base fabrication of that creature, the spurious Sheriff. The entire control is invested by the people in Dr. ROBINSON, Colonel LANE holds the office of Colonel of the Regiment. There is not one field-piece in the town. No entrenchments or fortifications have been thrown up. Fortifying the town and issuing a proclamation to the people of the Territory is advocated by Colonel LANE, but the proposition meets with no favor from Dr. ROBINSON and the great mass of the citizens. They desire to not even present the appearance of taking a hostile position, although acting upon plain principles of self-protection. The masses are still engaged at their usual daily employment, and but little excitement is said to be apparent. No general invitation has been extended for assistance, and but few have come in who are not living in the vicinity of the town. Should a battle ensue (an event rather improbable at present,) Lawrence will be found with about five hundred fighting men, nearly one-half of whom are armed with Sharpe's rifles. Notwithstanding the calm condition of the people of Lawrence they are vigilant and will not be caught of their guard. Fighting will, however, be with them the dernier resort—not that they lack in courage, but that they act as before intimated, from prudential motives.

The night before last, a company of Missourians from the camp, riding as patrols near Lawrence, fired a number of times, without effect, upon a small company from Lawrence. The fire was not returned. No words had been exchanged between the two companies, and no provocation given.

Great efforts are being made by Atchison, Stringfellow & Co. to induce the people of Lawrence to [illegible] some plausible pretext for a general battle.

It is here reported, and it is presumed truly, that Judge JOHNSON decided yesterday from the Territorial Bench by President PIERCE, was yesterday arrested by these patrols or banditti, between Westport and Lawrence, and is now a prisoner in the camp. He had just returned from Ohio, and was on his way to the western part of the Territory. He was guilty of no particular offence, except (guilty) of the patriotic of the "Branch Lodge."

GEN. POMEROY, who returned yesterday from the southern part of the Territory, whither he had been on business, is now sought by these ruffian patrols, and declared to be the special object of their vengeance, on account of his connection with the "Emigrant Aid Company," although he has not been at Lawrence for several weeks, and is no wise whatever involved in the difficulty which is certainly causing all the illegitimate excitement in Kansas and Missouri.

He is about starting from this place to Lawrence, and his arrest is highly probable.

The current of public sympathy is beginning to change, as the people learn the true state of affairs, and reflect upon the disastrous influence which this movement may have upon the business, political and financial interests of this section of the country. Bitter reproaches are soon to follow.

The complicity of Gov. SHANNON in inundating one portion of Kansas with this drunken rush from Missouri merely admits of a doubt.

It has been avowed everywhere by Missourians. A leader of a company, riding on their way to the "seat of war," said to me, that Gov. SHANNON and Secretary WOODSON had the day previous played a game of "seven up," to decide which of the two officials should, the next day, go to Lecompton to assume command of the Missouri force. Mr. WOODSON was beaten, and went the next day, according to the arrangement, to Lecompton, to meet the "Borderers," and to smile approvingly upon their valorous purpose. The Governor is now disposed to disclaim the act of sending these Missouri allies, or of having accepted their proffered aid.

He perceives that the matter is about taking a disastrous turn, and is doubtless desirous to cover his retreat, but it will not succeed.

The men whom he appointed officers of the Militia, went straightway into Missouri, enlisted soldiers, and gave pledges to pay for military supplies.

That seriously a handful of the citizens of the Territory could be found to engage in this villainous crusade against the Free-State Party, is an important fact which should not be forgotten, illustrating as it does the almost entire absence of a Pro-Slavery Party among the residents of Kansas. The following dispatch, sent from Independence to Westport, and similar in character to many others sent hither and thither through Western Missouri, gives the lie to all their former specious pretensions to be a majority of Pro-Slavery men among the citizens of the Territory:

INDEPENDENCE, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

"By an express that arrived in to-day from Lecompton, we learn that the Abolitionists have commenced their long-threatened outrages in burning houses and threatening the lives of all Pro-Slavery men.

Gov. SHANNON called the Militia out, but was not able to do anything, owing to the weakness of his party. Great excitement prevails here.

There will start about 3 o'clock P. M. four hundred men for the field of battle." Y.

The Besieged and Besiegers—Negotiations—Public Meetings—Gov. Shannon's Allegations Declared to be False in Calling Out the Missouri Rifle Company.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Monday, Dec. 3, 1855—9 P. M.

The truce is still prolonged—not from choice, probably, but necessity, on the part of our besiegers. It is ascertained that they had intended to attack us about 3 o'clock yesterday, but that opinion carried to their camp such an account of our strength that they have sent on anew to the States for reinforcements. Their number at Franklin is not over 300 to-day, and some of those who have come among us said (called the fact, one day that they are going home about their business; that they have been grossly humbugged—and so and so—one day is not sufficient to keep any longer.

But the mass of them at the camp are boiling with

[illegible] Eleven o'clock, P. M.

[illegible] morrow morning, and I will [illegible] further sketches of the interior. [illegible] a mixed delegation, not [illegible] by any official power, consisting of Messrs. [illegible] Rodgers and Lazear, all of Leavenworth, [illegible] upon Gen. Richardson, commander [illegible] at Lecompton, for the purpose [illegible] a settlement. On our part, we [illegible] nothing to settle—until [illegible] assembled; therefore we, as an [illegible] here, recognize no such delegation as [illegible] very free to converse upon the subject, and is inclined to act fairly in the premises. He says he has [illegible] in the Territory to shed human blood, but [illegible] he was ordered to do so by Gov. Shannon. [illegible] heard from the gentlemen their version of the whole affair, and then agreed to come to this town [illegible] to obtain some further evidence, [illegible] if it was all well substantiated, he [illegible] redress. He was invited to come [illegible] and see us to-night, but he replied that he [illegible] a tough out of man to manage, and he preferred [illegible] to be with them through the night. Their number [illegible] to-day is stated one hundred, all told. We [illegible] therefore, that the matter will be adjusted [illegible]; but what there is for us to do about it, [illegible] our wisdom can discern. If it can be, [illegible] no further fears from an organized army, [illegible] we have strong apprehensions that the desperadoes in the two camps will come upon us as a mob, [illegible] night, perhaps, and injure our property, if not take our lives. We are sure it is threatened, [illegible] only by the utmost exertions that they are now held in check by superior officers. Our town [illegible] for the last five nights by about [illegible] men on patrol, and to-night a company of [illegible] are reconnoitering up and down the river to [illegible] encampments. Sheriff Jones and a few from [illegible] are shamefacedly sneaking in this evening, [illegible] when leaving town were accosted by our [illegible] and obliged to halt and give their names.

We have just held a very enthusiastic meeting in the public hall. Speeches were made by Judge [illegible], of this place; Dr. Davis, of Leavenworth; Col. Lane and a Mr. Nichols, from Vermont, who [illegible] arrived, having passed through the Frankfort camp this afternoon. He seems highly pleased with "old Ethan" thereby, and will do a [illegible] part in this crisis. He stated that every one he passed the Wakarusa morning was searched by the Frankfort guard, and all who have arms or anything else, were obliged to give them up.

[illegible] brought our citizens gave Gov. Shannon a merited rebuke. At a previous meeting they appointed a Committee, to whom was referred that paper purporting to be his proclamation, and [illegible] report.

[illegible] contained in the proclamation, and [illegible] facts exists in this community; that [illegible] statements were ever made to Governor Shannon by the person or persons who made them; [illegible] fact; that no association of men [illegible] have ever been formed in this community for the purpose of violating the laws of the country, trampling upon the authority of its officers, destroying the property [illegible] citizens, or interfering in any manner in the enjoyment of their rights. C. ROBINSON, Chairman."

The report was adopted by a loud unanimous [illegible]. The Governor is making himself very popular [illegible] in a new department. We are credibly informed that persons at the Franklin Camp are buying [illegible] of the Indians, and paying in orders on Governor Shannon.

Another level in his pocket has been furnished us by the underground railroad, which the Missouri [illegible] have cut direct to Lawrence. It is a private letter to General Lane, from Editor of the Leavenworth Herald, which I copy verbatim from the letter in manuscript before me.

[PRIVATE.]

"Dear General: The Governor having called out the Militia, this is to inform you to order out your division and proceed forthwith to Lecompton. The Governor not having the power, you can call on the Platte County Rifle Company, as our neighbors are always ready to help us. Do not implicate the Governor in whatever you do. DANIEL WOODSON."

Now the cloven foot appears in all its enormity. The Governor employs his private Secretary, Woodson, to write a letter to the Leavenworth General, requesting him to call on a Missouri Rifle Company to execute and enforce, in this Territory, Missouri laws, enacted by a Missouri Legislature, because, forsooth, they "are always ready to help us." This, he thinks, implicates the other old fox, he leaves Woodson say, and implicate the Governor in whatever you do. RANDOLPH.

Important Dispatch—No Attack as yet on Lawrence—Arrest of Gov. Pennsylvy.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Missouri River, Friday, Dec. 7, 1855.

A dispatch has just been received at the town of "Kickapoo," on the Missouri River, from Kansas, to the effect that President Pierce has telegraphed to Gov. Shannon to "hold off until he shall have heard from him by mail;" that no attack had yet been made upon Lawrence, although yesterday was the day fixed upon by the "borders" for the grand onset. The dispatch states further, that Gov. Robinson had been arrested on his way to or from Lawrence, and is now a prisoner in the camp—that his arrest was made at the order of the Governor, who, it is alleged, also authorizes his detention until quiet is restored in the Territory, that is to say, until the "border ruffians" exhaust their supplies of whisky, and retire to their homes.

His arrest was considered a foregone conclusion, and happened on account of naught he had done, but on account of his associations.

His business engagements had necessarily kept him absent from Lawrence for some time, and consequently unconnected with this exciting affair which had been sprung upon the people of that town. His arrest will cause more excitement, and may provoke a retaliation, or be followed by an attempted rescue; and especially as those who have him in charge, if the report be true, have not hesitated to avow their determination to take his life. Serious results may be precipitated by this act of unmitigated assumption and villainy, although the prevailing opinion among the more moderate men of all classes now seems to be that no blood will be shed, and that the barbarian invasion will end, as it had begun, in a Bloothardian revel.

[illegible] show that the number of the "Governor's militia," par excellence, fall far short of the Squatter. Y.

Condition of Parties—An Inspection of the Premises—Chief Clerk Stanton Committed—Conflicting Reports from the Free-State Men—Rescuers at Franklin.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Lawrence, K. T., Sunday, Dec. 2, 1855.

In my communication last week, I gave the particulars of Mr. Dow's murder, a Free-State man, shot down by one Coleman, a rabid Pro-Slavery man, in open day, without any justifiable cause whatever. The end of that transaction is not yet. We are tardy, and have been for the past week [illegible] the effect of that foul murder. Our streets [illegible] for the [illegible] I will briefly state. [illegible] considerable number of the citizens of our town met to see what should be done, when a proposition was made to indorse publicly the action of those men who rescued Branson from Sheriff Jones, the particulars of which rescue I gave in my last; but this proposition was at once voted down, and so the matter ended, so far as our community are concerned. The rescuers remained in town till Wednesday evening, when we learned that an armed mob from Missouri was collecting at Franklin, five miles below Lawrence, and threats were made that they were coming to take the rescuer, without any form of law. Then they fled, and have not been heard from since. Our citizens were then told from as reliable men as there are in the Slave-State Party, that an attack would be made on our property, and some few buildings in particular, to wit, the Emigrant Aid Company's Hotel, and Brown's press. This report, and others of a like character, although not credited by our people generally, of course, spread rapidly throughout the country, and, as a result, on Friday evening last a military company from Bloomington, some six miles distant, numbering upwards of fifty men, came to our aid. It was composed of the most influential men in that town. On the same day a company from Blanton, a town four miles south of us, came in and proffered their services, and considerable numbers from about Hickory Point, the place of the murder, joined us. Thus matters stood up to Saturday night. The camp of the enemy is slowly increasing, by small parties from Missouri, together with a few, and but a few, from the Pro-Slavery Party in the Territory. The most unfounded and absurd rumors are hourly being brought into town, and of course excite our people somewhat—although I must say that I never knew a community so cool and determined when there was anything like the cause of excitement now existing among us. The counsels of our most prudent and cautious men have thus far prevailed, and, I trust, will continue to do so.

To-day (Sunday) presents a most unusual spectacle in our streets. These companies are quartered in our stores and public-houses, and armed men are walking about collecting in small squads to catch the last rumor from the camp of the Missourians. The Sheriff stays with them, and is occasionally seen riding around to see what is going on. He says he is waiting till his force gets large enough when he is coming into town to make his *demands*. What these demands will be I do not know. Some say for the rescuers, but they are not here, and only three of them reside here, the remaining 10 or 12 lying on the Wakarusa, six miles south of us. Others say he will demand the liberty to search our houses, and still others say something else. We shall only know what he will do when he comes. But it will at once be seen that the most disastrous results may follow the coming in of these border ruffians now congregated six miles below town, headed by a Sheriff who resides in Missouri. No resistance would be offered to him if he came with a posse collected in a proper manner from the Territory. I have not personally visited the Camp, but almost hourly I converse with reliable gentlemen, who go back and forth, and they tell me that whisky is freely dealt out among them; indeed, it is used like water. This they are obliged to do in order to keep the men up to the fighting point. They are armed much as they were in the Spring election. They have one small cannon. One can but be reminded of a half-civilized race in observing these men. They bring along a few sides of pork, a quantity of flour and whisky, and then drive into a ravine or wooded place and build their fires and sit down about them, fry their meat, cook in Dutch ovens their bread and drink their whisky,—swear, swagger and boast that Missouri can whip any four States in the Union, &c. They don't mind roving about in this way for days and weeks. They are an ignorant set, and can be influenced to do an act of outrage by designing demagogues. I am reminded of the character and habits ascribed by classic writers to the ancient Germans, when I see how these border Missourians live and act.

Seven O'clock, Sunday Evening.—A company of fifty or upwards now stand in line in our streets, just arrived from Topeka. They had heard of the threatened destruction of Lawrence by armed men, and they have come to our aid. We sent up three hearty cheers when they marched in. About the same time, a deputation consisting of some of the best men in Leavenworth came into town. They discovered that Missourians were coming over, and having heard that our citizens had been burning houses belonging to Slave-State men, and other equally false rumors, came to learn the facts. We at once met in a public meeting and stated the facts, which altered the aspect of the whole affair. In this meeting were the leading members of the Constitutional Conventions, and various courses of action were proposed, when a committee was appointed to make a correct statement of the facts of the matter as alluded to in the proclamation of Gov. Shannon, which is just received, and which is the first official notice we have seen of the difficulty.

The statement of the above committee in regard to the facts as alleged in this proclamation, is to the amount that they are false from beginning to end. That an armed force exists in what they call Douglas County, for the purpose of resisting the execution of the laws, is notoriously false, and Shannon knew it. That several persons got the Sheriff's prisoner away from him a few days since, is true, but not true in the manner the Governor asserts.

That "this confederated band of lawless men did about the same time set fire to and burn down a number of houses," &c., is totally false, and it can be proved that Pro-Slavery men themselves, in order to make capital, set fire to and burned the houses referred to, as I am credibly informed, and the information comes through Pro-Slavery men also. That two houses have been burned, 10 miles south of Lawrence, where the murder was committed, is a fact, but it is not yet publicly known who the offenders are; and for the Governor to act upon false information, conveyed to him by friends of the murderer, and charge it upon a band of lawless men, by whom he means the Free-State Party—for he called that party a band of revolutionists in his late speech at the "Law and Order" (?) meeting—is simply to show himself either a knave or a fool. My own opinion of him, privately expressed, is that he is a little of both. He is befooled by the Slave-State Party, and he is knave enough to stoop to do their bidding. He has received "satisfactory information" that an armed organization of lawless men have said they would rescue Coleman from the Sheriff, &c. Now, I undertake to say that he don't believe any such reports, even if he have heard them. Coleman has been at Lecompton for several days, and not twenty-five men reside in the town. He has been tending a whisky shop up there, and no one has ever thought of taking him from his natural vocation. The Governor knows, or might know, that the Free-State Party expressly refused to take the position in their platform of a *forcible* resistance to the laws, and those are the men he calls an "armed organization of lawless men." He might know, for we have proclaimed it again and again, within the last two weeks, that we, as a town, do not intend to interfere, forcibly, with the *execution of legal process in a proper and in an ordinary manner*. He don't believe we do himself; but he did not like the reception which some of our townsmen gave him, and so entertains particular spite against Lawrence, for by "Douglas County"—assumed in his proclamation—it is generally understood to mean Lawrence and its immediate vicinity. Lawrence is also the head of the Free-State movements.

Another thing: he wants to see if the laws can be enforced, and hence the biggest kind of a smoke must be got up in order to bring over the Missourians, for they are understood to be invited, as the following private (intended to be private) letter from Secretary Woodson demonstrates. I am fully convinced it is genuine, for I had it from a gentleman who knows it was copied verbatim from the original.

[The letter alluded to will be found above.]

Can any man justify this course of action on the part of our officials to crush out the liberties of our people? They know the laws are so odious that the people will not enforce them, and hence the "Platte Rifle Company" from Missouri is called in. And we are assured "our neighbors are always ready." Yes, they are "ready" to do anything,—to kill out freedom in Kansas, and Governor Shannon and Mr. Woodson are supple instruments in the process. This Proclamation is entirely gratuitous—it is uncalled for by the times, and I am ashamed that a man has been sent out here by Franklin Pierce to govern us who can be deputed to so absurd and [illegible] position. But look at the Proclamation and [illegible] private letter of Mr. Woodson's, and then take into consideration [illegible] axes have so [illegible] themselves as to help [illegible] and deny that Governor Shannon is fully [illegible] that the best [illegible] hold and enforce the laws, a fact which speaks volumes for the Free-State Party. The laws were not enacted by the people, and they do not rest on the will of the people, and, consequently, they will not be lived up to by the people. To assert the contrary is to take all the great leading ideas of the Declaration of Independence. It is to take sides with despots and tyrants. Kansas will never stultify herself by acknowledging the binding obligation of the Legislative enactments. The spirit of freedom is stirring the breasts of our citizens, and they will not be cowards.

This evening I learn that a large force, with cannon, under the command of Major-General Richardson, is quartered some twenty miles from us on the opposite side of the river, and he has come to town to get at the facts of the case before he moves that force nearer the town. This gentleman was a member of the Legislature. I understand he has a claim in the Territory, but actually lives in Missouri. He is commander of the military operations under Shannon. I do not think he will have occasion to order them upon the town, for when the facts are made known he can but disband them. I do not think there will be a collision, for there is no cause for it, and it will be a fearful responsibility that any one assumes who commences a fight.

A part of the Shawnees and Delawares are ready to join us and fight under the banner of a Free State. Their head men and braves are in town. The blood of war is yet running in their veins.

Yesterday, a certain Mr. Clark, the Indian Agent of the Pottowattomie tribe, came through Topeka, and asserted, in two weeks that town would be wiped out if they were not careful, &c. This man is at the head of the secret Pro-Slavery Society in Kansas, and the acknowledged leader of that party in this vicinity. But he is at the same time very gaseous, and "fizzles" quick, for last evening, on hearing a rap at the front door, he caught his gun, ran out of the back door, came round the corner of his house, and without stopping a moment to see who the persons were, fired and turned and ran. It turned out that he had shot one of his best friends, who had come to see him.

These matters stand at 10 o'clock this evening, when I write. The reports of our friends from various parts of the Territory, are all corroborative of the fact that Kansas is indeed free. Her people are free. They have been trained to the precepts of freedom, and in a contest for their liberties and their firesides—their children and their wives—their household gods and their all—they will show themselves no unworthy descendants of their fathers. Our position your readers should well understand. We do not take the position, that as a party we will by force resist the laws. If individuals do so, neither the Party nor the community are responsible for it. Individuals have rescued a man arrested on a peace warrant, and both the individuals and the rescued man have escaped. Now we say to the officers of the law, find your men and take them. We do not hinder you. But if you bring the ruffians of Missouri to help you, and they commit any outrages, as they threaten they will do, we will shoot sure. We mean to defend our property and our homes.

I ought to state that there is a division among our enemies. Some of them contend that the justice had no power to issue the warrant at all the laws are published and legally before the people. And Judge Lecompte, at one of the late courts, charged the Grand Jury that they could not find an indictment till this was done, and they did not. But the majority don't stop to think of anything of this kind.

The justice of the position of the former class cannot be denied. Who was it in olden times that wrote his laws and put them so high that the people could not read them, and yet held them accountable for any disobedience?

McCrea has broke jail and escaped. A change of venue was granted him, when it was discovered that the Lynch Law was to be come on him by the borderers, so he escaped. He was in Lawrence last evening, but to-day is non est. Success to him, for a fair trial never would have been granted him.

TRIMMER.

Committee of Safety Organized—Council of War at Lecompte—Arrest of a New-York Reporter.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Lawrence, Monday, Dec. 3, 1855.

This morning at 9 o'clock was the time last fixed upon by the invading mob for coming into town. Our citizen soldiery are up and dressed ready to do battle if our property is to be destroyed, as it has been threatened. But we are pretty well satisfied that there will be no fight, and the reason is that our enemies see we are ready and determined. Our Rifle Companies, and we have several now quartered here from neighboring towns begin to feel, and the feeling works itself out, that if a fight has to come, why, just pitch in, as they say.

Last week a Committee of Public Safety was appointed, and the Committee, to-day, have taken measures to organize a sort of militia system for our protection in time to come as well as to ward off the threatening hordes. Dr. Charles Robinson is the Commander-in-Chief, and he has gathered about him several gentlemen as his staff. A regiment was duly formed and the usual officers appointed. The companies were then drawn up in battle array, and have consumed the day in going through military evolutions. The fire of patriotism kindles every breast.

To-day a council of war in miniature was held in Lecompton, at which where General Richardson and his under officers, together with Secretary Woodson, when it was to be decided what to do, I suppose. No attack has been made on this town, as the Sheriff gave out yesterday. Now, it is said we are to be visited to-morrow or next day. Rumors of extravagant demands to be made upon us are rife. They are evidently chagrined at the present position of affairs. Douglas County is minding severely her own business, and preparing to defend her property and the lives of her citizens against a Missouri mob, as she has a right to do. One company of forty left the enemy's camp and started back. They are beginning to understand that they have been induced to come up into the Territory on this expedition under a false statement of the facts.

Mr. Phillips, the reporter of one of the New-York papers, was arrested to-day as he was passing along the public way by the camp of these marauders. They compelled him to stop and go into camp, saying they would shoot him if he did not. I learn that he escaped after being detained some time, and has gone to the Governor to see if travelers are to be waylaid or stopped, and compelled to submit to be searched and then detailed and put in jeopardy of life. This thing these men have been doing ever since they have camped down there. They make it a rule to stop every wagon or team that comes along, and see what is aboard. They have a guard across the road night and day. This is the way these ruffians treat the traveling community.

Perhaps this whole affair is got up by political demagogues in Missouri to influence the election of a United States Senator in that State. At any rate, such is the construction put upon it by many of our most intelligent men. Shannon is, of course, in the secret, and acts accordingly. But, be it as it may, the officials connected with it ought to smart severely for the course it is taking, if not for its origin. Secretary Woodson indirectly calls on a Missouri company of rabid fire-eaters to come over and help to conquer the people of Kansas, and make them obey the laws, as he would say. And as a result of all this, the lives of our citizens are jeopardized—the whole country thrown into the wildest excitement, and property exposed. Several of the families of Lawrence have left town through fear of actual violence. We do not feel very calm when those men who trampled the ballot-box under foot in March are appealed to to come and help to enforce the laws made by a foreign Legislature.

Ten o'clock P. M.—All is yet quiet in town. Several gentlemen from Lecompton, just arrived, inform us that General Richardson will visit us to-morrow, when, most likely, some way will be devised whereby the siege will end, and our town again settle down into quiet. Much uneasiness prevails, this evening, among our companies, as they want to go down and give out the mob, and follow them to Missouri. This would be done, if it were deemed best. That it would be done, there is no doubt. Sharpe's rifles [illegible] to a full-blooded Missourian, [illegible] shakers, suddenly breaking out in a community, [illegible] it into [illegible] Yankees will fight. The time [illegible] both parties have, and if the [illegible] question is virtually decided. The effort to enforce the laws will not be repeated. TRIMMER.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

Over a Million and a half on Freight from California.

AFFAIRS ON THE ISTHMUS.

INTERESTING FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

The United States Mail Steamship *Empire City*, Captain Henry Wilkes, left Aspinwall, Dec. 5, at midnight, with the United States mail, 450 passengers, and $1,000,000 treasure received from Pacific Mail Steamship *John L. Stevens*, (which arrived at Panama at 6 o'clock that morning,) and arrived at this port on Saturday, 15th, at 6 P. M.

Passengers by the *Empire City* outward, left Panama at daylight on the 1st per *Senora*, and on the 3d were spoken by the *John L. Stevens*, all well.

Died, of consumption, J. Juranna, a native of Norway, aged about 35.

Died, on board steamship *Empire City*, Dec. 15, of hemorrhage of the lungs James McLellan, seaman, of New-York.

The *Empire City* has been in a dense fog for the last three days, and for 48 hours has been up to the bar with one of the oldest and most experienced pilots on board.

We are indebted to Freeman & Co.'s and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Expresses, and the purser of the *Empire City*, for latest papers and intelligence.

Treasure List.

Bank of America	$65,500	Mechanics' Bank	1,600
F. Bunett & Co.	15,000	Morgan, Hathaway & Co.	1,862
A. Berwin	8,000	Louis Negbaur	4,404
Booth & Edgar	7,500	Order	63,000
Geo. Sird & Co.	4,000	Freeman & Messenger	8,908
A. Cathy	14,000	Jas. Patrick	89,000
W. T. Coleman & Co.	22,681	Joseph Perkins	25,000
Chambers & Heiser	1,700	Ross, Falconer & Co.	57,000
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	78,000	Rosenfeld	20,000
Drexel & Co.	10,000	G. W. Schenckberg	3,150
Freeman & Co.	12,000	H. Stepling	10,000
Hudson & Bro.	16,000	Chas. Taylor	2,500
Wm. Hoge & Co.	142,300	Treadwell & Co.	10,000
E. Kelly & Co.	80,918	Wells, Fargo & Co.	320,000
H. King & Sons	8,000	W. F. Weld & Co.	10,000
A. M. Lawrence	18,000	J. S. Wise	9,455
Metropolitan Bank	140,000		

Total $1,700,458

AFFAIRS ON THE ISTHMUS.

The Panama Railroad—Anniversary of the Independence of the Isthmus—Consul Ward Still Keeps Down His Flag—Anticipated Insurrection in Chiriqui—Parker H. French.

Special Correspondence to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Panama, Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1855.

The deluging rains of this Isthmus, which always acquire volume at the tropical summer approaches, have, in the past two weeks, rather unsettled the railroad track, but the untiring energy of the superintendent here, keeps everything in a safe state for the prompt transit of passengers, although some delay has existed in the transportation of freight. The last New-York passenger train came through in five hours and a half, and the New-Orleans passengers, who did not arrive in Aspinwall till 2 o'clock P. M., together with an extraordinary large mail, passengers' baggage, and one thousand packages of express goods, were all over before midnight. There is a good deal yet to be done to improve and solidify the road. Iron bridges are to supersede the wooden ones over all the small streams. Iron passenger and freight cars will give place to those at present in use. Depôts and warehouses are to be built. Banks of earth, now in too close proximity to the track, covering it frequently in the rainy season by land-slides, must be carted off. Some grades will probably be lessened, and perhaps some curves straightened. All these, and many more improvements, will cost money—but money that will be profitably expended—because, there being scarcely no limit to the business that will seek transit, the road will be enabled to increase profits just in proportion to the improved facilities. I fully believe that the estimates of Col. Torrens, of the profits, in his late lucid report, are, if anything, too low. No sensible person now counts upon a completed Atlantic and Pacific Railroad in less than twenty years. Indeed, it would take that time to run one across the Continent, were the work to be commenced to-morrow in earnest. The Nicaragua Isthmus can never be made a rapid freight route. And the only route that could in any great degree compete with the Panama road in the next twenty or thirty years, *would* be a road across the Tehuantepec Isthmus, if that Isthmus belonged to the United States. In that time, the trade to the South Pacific across this Isthmus will of itself—especially if we add the Australian carriage to it,—cover Col. Torrens's estimate, even if we drop the whole of the California traffic. We may reasonably conclude, then, that the Panama railroad has a long and profitable life before it; and that the permanent stockholders have a very nice plum on the shelf for themselves and children. In connection with this subject it may not be amiss to state that the road earned in one day—the 30th day of last month—in bringing over the New-York and New-Orleans passengers, baggage, express, and other goods and mails, over $40,000!

Our Isthmus Fourth of July—the 29th of November—was celebrated last week with considerable spirit. At midnight the day was opened by the firing of twenty-eight guns on the Cathedral Plaza. I think this rather an improvement on our sunrise mode of saluting the day. The booming of the midnight gun, when all is still, is distinct and clear, and wonderfully assists the imagination of the jubilant. At sunrise, the many bells of the old city chimed a merry peal. The day was passed by street masquerading and "bull fights," and in the evening, a much more *rational entertainment* was given at the Government House, in the shape of an elegant ball and supper. You know the celebrity of Spanish beauty by gaslight, or moonlight, or by any other kind of light, and I can assure you that, had you seen the lithe forms of our Panama maidens, with their sparkling black eyes and hair dark as night, in the graceful Spanish dances, you would not charge the poets with having magnified their charms. On public occasions, balls are always given under some patroness—and in this case, it was the wife of the Governor—Señora Juana Arosemena de Fabrega. The only unpleasant thing I have heard of connected with it, was the sending back to the lady, by the French Consul, his invitation, because, by some oversight, he happened to get it a few days after the other invitations were sent out. Consuls are getting to be quite touchy and exacting here since Consul Ward's famous *imbroglio*, on account of the sending back of a note to him. He, you know, *pulled down his flag*, and tried to frighten the authorities to death for their temerity. *And it will probably now become a question*, in the French Consul's case, as to *who* shall strike his flag—the Consul or the Governor. I am quite sure, however, it will not be the latter functionary, although he holds his own opinion about the propriety of a gentleman's returning the note of a lady, under any circumstances.

It has now been over two months since Consul Ward hauled down his flag, and although it is understood he received orders three weeks ago to resume his communication with the authorities, he has not yet done so. It looked rather odd to see the flag of every Consul, except that of the United States, on the Isthmus' birth-day, given to the breeze, and all their houses brilliantly illuminated, while his balcony was as dark as Erebus. It is a pity that such a trifle as Consul Ward had to complain of should be allowed to disturb the harmony and good feeling between the two Republics, and it is hoped Secretary Marcy will soon take the matter in hand, if the Consul does not succumb.

The Panama *Star* has a report which you will get by this mail, that the little province of Chiriqui, the northwesternmost portion of the new State of Panama, and adjoining Costa Rica, is dissatisfied with the action of the late State Legislature in many particulars, and intends to get up a revolution against it. You are not required to believe any such nonsense. The days of revolutions in New-Granada are ended. The last Congress, which slipped the wings of the priests and abolished [illegible] smoked out revolutions. In the whole Republic there are only 800 [illegible] and the last news from Bogota is that this will force be disbanded, and even that bastinado office of Secretary of War is to be abolished. Without soldiers, the old crop of officers will soon die out. Besides, there is not the slightest cause for a revolution in this State. Chiriqui happens to be the home of Gen. Obaldia, formerly Vice-President of the Republic. The Star happens to disagree with a great many sensible people here, who do not think Gen. Obaldia to be the greatest of living men, and Gen. Obaldia happens to feel very cross because he was not elected to the National Senate by the Convention. The Star also happens to believe it to be for its interest to cavil at everything, good, bad and indifferent, that is instituted by the native population, and therefore it is not at all astonishing the *Star* and its pet should feel "kind'er bad" and revolutionary at times. Chiriqui has a population of only about 20,000 people, and the odds would be rather against them in a contest with both the State and General Governments.

The United States steamer *Massachusetts*, so long looked for, has not put in an appearance. It is reported here that the Naval Department will haul her commander over the coals for keeping his ship so long at Acapulco, discharging the duties there of the United States Consul, without leave or commission, during the absence of the latter to the city of Mexico.

The steamship *Senora*, with the New-York and New-Orleans passengers, sailed on the evening of Dec. 1. She carried the biggest freight that has ever gone from here to San Francisco. D. M. Gowen, Esq., brother of the late Consul, is now the Acting Agent of the Pacific Steamship Company. He has very superior business qualifications for such an important position—and is besides a general favorite in town.

The news from Nicaragua, which of course you get about as soon as we do, astonishes greatly the Spanish part of the population here—and indeed is rather a hard pill for us Americans to swallow. The fact that a handful of American filibusters should make a descent upon the territory of a friendly power, take and occupy large cities, assume all the prerogatives of a Dictator, shoot their own men at pleasure, and take, try and shoot the Commanding General of the country for high treason, reads rather like a romance than sober history. Our country is in no wise responsible for the acts of Walker and his horde,—but it would redound much of its credit if the Administration or Congress would authorize the landing of a sufficient naval force in Nicaragua to take and hang Walker and his marauders. I see it stated that Walker has made Parker H. French Minister of Finance of Nicaragua. Parker will no doubt make a splendid Minister. Indeed, he is rather celebrated for his financial abilities. I will give you sight or ten years of his history, "in little." In about the year 1840 he was a commission merchant in St. Louis, Missouri. The next year he commenced the building of a bark called the *Matilda*, of about 700 tons, intended for the Pacific trade. Before the vessel was fairly finished, she was sold by the Sheriff, to pay for her material and labor. Parker soon after went to Mexico, where he raised a pretty large sum of money on letters of credit of Wm. H. Aspinwall. Getting through with this cash, he joined a party of "tax-collectors" on the Mexican highway, and in one of his forays, lost his left arm. He then turned up in California, as editor, if I mistake not, of the *State Tribune* at Sacramento. Three days before he went to Nicaragua, he published a card in his own paper, in which he stated that the report that he intended to join Walker was false, although he confessed that he "sympathized" with that enterprising gentleman. Thus, you see, I am borne out in my impression that he will make a capital Minister of Finance.

An American steam vessel, called the *Emelia*, arrived here last Sunday from San Francisco, via Mazatlan and Costa Rica. She brought $250,000 in silver from Mexico, probably on English account. The *Emelia* is 400 tons measurement. She is intended for the Panama coast trade—but unless she can be run very cheaply, she will hardly succeed in making money.

The American steamer *Henry Wells*, belonging to the Carthagena Canal Company at New-York, was snagged on her first trip on the Magdalena river. She was got near without much damage—but lost a considerable portion of her cargo.

The British steamer with dates from Valparaiso up to Nov. 16, and from Lima and Callao to the 26th, will be in to-day—but probably not till after the train leaves. If she brings anything worth the trouble, I will telegraph it to the Empire City. The last semi-monthly steamer brought no news, save the report that Vivanco was endeavoring to inaugurate a revolution against Castilla. F. W. R.

The Tonnage Law—Opinion against its Legality.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Panama, Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1855.

I wrote you in my last that it would be impossible to collect the tonnage dues assessed on vessels here by the State Legislature, until fuller powers had been granted in the premises by the National Congress. This law, assessing forty cents a ton on sailing vessels and twenty cents a ton on steamers, was to have gone into effect on the first day of November. About ten days since a "resolution" of the National Congress was received here, giving a decided opinion against the legality of the law. The main ground taken by the Executive authority for this decision is, that by article 9 of the contract with the Railroad Company, the free use of the ports at the termini of the road is granted them for the term of twenty years; and that by the 24th article, the contract "exempts from all duties or taxation on deposits, or transport of passengers and goods on all the line of the Railroad, from one extremity to the other." This decision does not by any means settle the vexed question. The decision of the Executive is combatted in the *Panamaite* with a good show of argument, and is severely censured by the people. They even talk of secession, if Congress does not reverse the decision of the Executive. The whole matter will be reviewed by the ensuing Congress at Bogota, and a great deal of influence will be brought to bear upon its action on both sides.

In 1849, the net profits of the Custom-House here amounted to $60,000; the tobacco monopoly gave $30,000, the spirit tax produced $95,000 more, and from this was mostly paid the comparatively small expenses of the financial Government. Now, when the State expenses are at least four times greater than in 1849, all these taxes are abolished—and nothing in lieu of them has been substituted. The State has no manufactures, but little agriculture, and is allowed nothing from commerce, and must draw its taxes from impoverished incomes and unproductive estates; while the National Government pockets a handsome income from the profits of the road, besides having in view its purchase, after the lapse of nineteen years more, for $5,000,000—a little more than half of what it will cost, and probably not over a third of what it will be worth. In view of the fact that the road is wholly within the territory of this State, and of the other facts cited, it would seem no more than just that if the National Government will not sanction the Tonnage law, it should, at least, release its income upon the railroad profits in favor of the State.

Through the politeness of Ran Runnels, Esq., Special Inspector of Customs for the United States at Panama, I am enabled to give you the following table of the value of the goods that have passed over the railroad from New-York for San Francisco for the past fourteen months. Most of the goods come out invoiced as "Clothing, Fancy Goods, &c.," and this specification is undoubtedly correct; for no heavy goods could stand the enormous express charges between New-York and San Francisco.

STATEMENT.

Date Registered.	Articles.	Amount Domestic.	Amount Foreign.	Total.
1854.				
Sept.	Clothing, F'cy G'ds, &c.	$46,500	$115,850	$162,350
Oct.	do.	185,320	12,270	197,590
Nov.	do.	126,000	7,320	133,320
Dec.	do.	273,600	16,750	289,350
1855.				
Jan.	do.	135,550	6,555	141,105
Feb.	do.	75,110	6,000	81,110
March	do.	229,630	28,004	257,634
April	do.	141,200	75,050	216,250
May	do.	86,300	16,950	103,250
June	do.	79,920	17,657	97,577
July	do.	279,100	5,770	284,870
Aug.	do.	165,910	17,137	183,047
Sept.	do.	233,620	45,002	278,622
Oct.	do.	214,664	27,112	241,776
Total		$2,392,924	$380,227	$2,773,151

Adding to this the amount that has passed over the Isthmus of Nicaragua in the same time, and we shall probably make up a sum of not less than four millions of dollars. This is no small item in the business world.

Central America.

The Boston Courier of Monday Morning gives a sketch of the present state of the Central American Republics, of which the following is the substance:

Guatemala.

This Republic enjoys the blessings of peace universally, although the Indians in the mountain districts give frequent trouble, and which compelled the Government to keep a strong force always ready to act against them. Latterly the President, General Carrera, with a small force of one or two thousand men, marched on Honduras, with the intention of effecting a peace, owing to Honduras having sided with which has now fallen in Granada. These outlines says Sotelo, require confirmation, and are very vague.

Honduras.

The President of the Republic, General Don Francisco Carrera, has at length been compelled to yield to the superior forces sent against him by Guatemala, which placed in his stead General Don Juan Lopez.

General Lopez has been named President of Honduras, and it is not known whether Carrera is dead or has escaped. It is said that General Lopez is about going to Nicaragua to join General Guatemala, for the purpose of opposing the present victorious party in Granada.

San Salvador.

After repeated but ineffectual attempts made by this Republic to bring about a settlement of the differences between Guatemala and Honduras, it abstained from the task, and devoted itself to the maintenance of peace and order within its own territory. The people, of course, are becoming more enlightened and civilized, and the resources of the country are being developed.

Costa Rica.

Notwithstanding the dangers of filibusterism, the country continues in peace, and enjoys its own private or national prosperity. Some roads are not are others given up that are thought to be undertaken for the good of the State. The government confides on the people, and the people continue peacefully to progress, having every confidence in their rulers. Ten thousand [illegible] thousand men, who have cast a stake in the country, with properties and families to protect, are a perpetual guaranty for the nation, an element of order, of progress and of independence for the State.

A firm determination exists to what may attempt at infringing the national right, and the spirit of the people are about to celebrate the national holidays in December, preparatory to the Coffee harvest, which promises to be an abundant one.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Chili.

News from Valparaiso to the 21st of October was telegraphed across the Isthmus, and received here by the last arrival from Aspinwall. The following contains the chief points of the news in detail.

The Republic continues in its peaceful progress, and every day gives further proof of advancement both in the development of its resources as well as in the efforts of the Government to improve the condition of the people.

There is no political news of interest, and the few items of Valparaiso gossip about we gather from the following extract of a letter to the Panama Star.

"News here, there is but little. We have in part the same French fleet as when I last wrote; save the steamer which has gone home; English man-of-war none; American none; but we have an American revenue cutter, the *Joseph Lewis*, Capt. Hunter, Lieuts. Hunter, Kitt and Mason. The *Lewis* is by far the handsomest vessel of her class that has ever passed these waters, and sails fourteen and fifteen knots.

An affair, illustrating American "spunk," came off on the 20th inst. (Sunday) at the railroad dépôt. The Engineer of the steamer *Fulton*, being out of patience at the slowness of the train, which was just arriving from Vina del Mar, jumped off before the cars had fully stopped, for which presumption the Chief Conductor had cursed him. No sooner as the crowd had left and matters were quiet, the Engineer walked up to the Conductor, "and knocked him down," dropped the Superintendent, then quietly turned on his heel and walked away. But a gentleman's dignity could not stand this, so he was put in the lock-up for the night. Quite a little city was made among the Yankees.

The Cousins Mole is now quite finished, and vessels are constantly arriving to discharge and discharge there with great ease and dispatch; while from this, the mole is very ornamental to the harbor and city.

The bank buildings are progressing rapidly; they are situated on the rock on which the old ship *Ariel* was lost many years since.

Our city Government are at last awake to the importance of improvement in paving, and are now arching the pavement, whereas, before, they thought that it should be lowered in the middle.

Business, during the last three days, has greatly improved, and the country merchants are now around.

Manufacturing is now gaining ground. We have three large foundries, where iron and brass castings are turned out with neatness and dispatch, all owned by Englishmen; besides, one mill, two machines, nails and blind machines, all running or in full blast. But I must not le

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly report of Deaths in this city, published in the Tribune of New-York, from the 6th day of December to the 13th day of December, 1855: Males, 324; females, 40; boys, 107; girls, 98; total, 569. Adults, 119; children, 450; native, 102; foreign, 467; colored persons, 7.

DISEASES.		DISEASES.	
Apoplexy	1	Inflammation of lungs	1
Asthma	1	Inflammation of bowels	1
Bronchitis	1	Inflammation of brain	1
Brain, disease of	1	Inflammation of heart	1
Burns and scalds	1	Inflammation of throat	1
Cancer	1	Inflammation of kidneys	1
Cholera infantum	1	Inflammation of liver	1
Consumption	1	Inflammation of stomach	1
Convulsions	1	Intemperance	1
Crup croup	1	Jaundice	1
Dropsy	1	Liver, disease of	1
Dropsy in the head	1	Lungs, disease of	1
Dropsy in the chest	1	Marasmus	1
Drowned	1	Mortification	1
Dysentery	1	Old age	1
Erysipelas	1	Palsy	1
Fever, scarlet	1	Paralysis	1
Fever, typhoid	1	Premature birth	1
Fever, puerperal	1	Rheumatism	1
Fever, ship	1	Scald head	1
Fever, bilious	1	Scurvy	1
Fever, dysentery	1	Stillborn	1
Fever, intermittent	1	Suicide, by drowning	1
Fever, remittent	1	Suicide, by poison	1
Fever, unknown	1	Suicide, by hanging	1
Fever, yellow	1	Suicide, by shot	1
Flux	1	Suicide, by stabbing	1
Gravel	1	Suicide, by cutting throat	1
Hemorrhage	1	Suicide, by drowning	1
Hemorrhage, of lungs	1	Suicide, by poison	1
Hemorrhage, of stomach	1	Suicide, by hanging	1
Hemorrhage, of throat	1	Suicide, by shot	1
Hemorrhage, of kidneys	1	Suicide, by stabbing	1
Hemorrhage, of liver	1	Suicide, by cutting throat	1
Hemorrhage, of bowels	1	Suicide, by drowning	1
Hemorrhage, of brain	1	Suicide, by poison	1
Hemorrhage, of heart

[illegible] the Speaker yet. On the 64th ballot BANKS received 106, RICHARDSON 73, and FULLER [illegible]. The House adjourned again, but not without varying the proceedings by a spirited protest on the novel proposition of Mr. [illegible] to elect a temporary Speaker long enough to pass the General Appropriation bills, and then resign and go back to their constituents. This was tabled, of course, and things remain just as they were. The responsibility of the disorganization rests with the honorable members who are included under the head of "Democracy."

The News by the Empire City.

The mail steamer *Empire City* arrived yesterday with over a million and a half in treasure from California. Her advices from San Francisco are no later than those previously received. From Panama we learn that the people have been celebrating the 84th anniversary of the independence of the Isthmus, and the festivities had passed off very satisfactorily on the 28th of November. According to the *Panama Star and Herald*, a revolution is on the point of breaking out in the Province of Chiriqui, the most northwestern portion of the State; but from other sources we learn that such a misfortune will not likely occur. In our foreign correspondence, published elsewhere, the reader will find some interesting intelligence about the Panama Railroad, besides a variety of general news.

The South American mails had not arrived when the *Empire City* left Aspinwall. Further details of the news, telegraphed across the Isthmus, and received by the previous steamer, will be found in another place. There is nothing of importance from Chili. A subscription had been set on foot for a Railroad from Copiapo to Tabachanao, and $104,000 worth of stock had been raised. Flour had fallen to $11 50 per sack of 200 pounds. The crop prospect is said to be good. Señor ANTONIO GARCIA RAYA, who was recently appointed Minister to Washington from Chili, died at Lima on the 10th of October en route for the United States. In Peru the discussion on the subject of religious liberty had ceased—the Priests being too strong for the Liberals. The Revolution in Bolivia has been temporarily crushed.

Affairs at Washington.

Our advices from Washington do not lead us to anticipate a speedy organization of the House. The declaration of Mr. BANKS by a regular caucus of the opposition members seems to have effected a thorough triangulation of parties. Unless some of the middle-men, who are voting for Mr. FULLER, give way, it seems to us that the dreary monotony of calling the roll and declaring the result may go on until the 4th of March, 1857, as one of the Democratic members declared on Saturday that he preferred to do, rather than abandon the candidate who represented his principles.

We confess that this struggle presents an unfavorable phase of our complicated system of government. The existing state of things proceeds directly from the multiplication of parties. Parties must exist under all free Governments and there is a natural division of the people on questions affecting their political relations, which generally secures the useful antagonism of two great organizations, of which one may be called the party of authority, supporting the Administration, and the other the party of popular rights, chiefly solicitous to guard against the abuse of power. But when, in the controversies of the day, questions arise on which the people divide, but which these parties will recognize, they cease fully to represent public opinion, and new parties must be formed.

That is our present position. The old Whig Party derived all its influence from its resistance to the arbitrary power of the Executive. That resistance was mainly successful, and the questions connected with it passed away. Other questions were raised partly by the misconduct of the governing party, and were partly brought by the growth of the country, and the progress of events.

The Institution of Slavery assumed the position of a political power, and insisted upon extending its jurisdiction over the Free States and the National Territory. This pretension was supported by the Democratic Party, and the Whig Party so far concurred in it that they refused to join issue with their former opponents upon it. In this way both became substantially Pro-Slavery Parties, and, in a short time, the Whig organization became obsolete and useless. Upon its ruins arose two other parties—the Republicans and Know-Nothings. These two latest political combinations are now contending at Washington with the old enemy of the Whigs, and with each other.

A strong effort has been made, and will be again attempted, to combine the weaker of these organizations—the Know-Nothings—with the Democracy, in order to restore the conditions upon which only regular party nominations can continue with safety to the country. The endeavor has wholly failed, and we confess to some doubts whether it can, after any length of time, succeed. Indeed, whatever the factors thus sought to be amalgamated, would render such a attempt upon the Government party as it expects.

But, what we regard as the most serious aspect [illegible] authority of party will [illegible] of factions will continue, and no party will exercise the power necessary to enable it to govern the country. It is peculiarly necessary, at this time, that delay in the organization of Congress should be avoided, and that the full power of the Legislative Department should be exerted. A bridle must be laid upon the Executive, and, for the first time in the history of the Government, the conservative and coercive powers of the House of Representatives are to be applied for the correction of the usurpations of the other branch. The great difficulty in the performance of this duty is to be met and overcome at the outset. The House must be organized. The Free States have made a firm and decided stand. We think that Mr. BANKS fairly represents the sentiment which triumphed in the Congressional elections. He has been placed before the House in a manner which should secure the respect and cooperation of all who, like him, were elected as opponents of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. In the memorable outburst of popular indignation at that outrage, candidates were not adopted and elected as Whigs or Democrats, but only as Anti-Nebraska men. Why any other distinction should be now recognized when those gentlemen assemble for the discharge of the duty confided to them, we cannot understand. We believe that the country regards with admiration and approval the immovable consistency and firmness, the dignity and resolution, which the supporters of Mr. BANKS have shown through the wearisome struggle of the past ten days,—and we cannot doubt that the constituents of each of them expect, and desire them to maintain their position, until their object in assuming it has been fully accomplished.

From Kansas.

We publish again, this morning, a quantity of very interesting letters from Kansas. No attack has, as yet, been made upon Lawrence, but the excitement among the people is, if anything, on the increase. One of our correspondents gives a graphic description of the invaders' camp, which, it is alleged, contains nearly a thousand armed men, who are fond in their threats against the "Abolition City," as Lawrence is called. The citizens of Lawrence have been making no great preparations to meet the mob, whose blustering, indeed, they treat with proper contempt. They are simply on the defensive, and herein will resist to the death. The Missourians, it seems, have dispatched their ultimatum, but, with all their fierce display of power and pretension, they will never be able to bully the Free-State men of Kansas into submission. A public meeting has been held in Lawrence, at which the representations and excuses made by Governor SHANNON, for calling out the militia, were declared to be wholly false.

The Late Changes in the British Ministry.

The chops and changes which have taken place in England, during the last twelvemonth, have been so frequent as to render it difficult to recollect the present organization of the PALMERSTON Administration. By the last steamer we received intelligence of further variations. Mr. FREDERICK PEEL retired from the War Department, and Lord STANLEY of Alderley, and Mr. BAINES became Cabinet Ministers. Lord STANLEY—who must not be confounded with the heir of the House of Derby—has filled a variety of offices during the last twenty years, and has already had experience in the Cabinet. His age is 53, and his business habits exemplary. In political life he has, at the least, always been such a Liberal as is implied by the term, "A Whig of the Old School,"—and has occasionally been something more. As his peerage is very modern, (Sir JOHN STANLEY, his father, was created baron in 1839,) he can scarcely be said to belong to "the old nobility," so vehemently overpraised in GEO. SYDNEY SMYTHE'S unhappy poetry.

The admission of MATTHEW TALBOT BAINES into the Cabinet, as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, is the greatest and most direct concession made, within living memory, to the Democratic principles which are so rapidly making way in England. Mr. BAINES has no hereditary claims for office. Some 60 years ago the late EDWARD BAINES, his father, emigrated from Lancashire to Yorkshire, and commenced his career in the manufacturing town of Leeds, without any other possession than a willing mind, a clear head, a well-trained habit of industry, and the trade of a printer at his fingers' ends. He got on, and established the Leeds *Mercury*, which has long been one of the leading and most widely-circulated journals in the North of England. As editor of this paper he displayed much ability and tact, and, in times when it was dangerous to be a *Liberal*, strenuously advocated Parliamentary Reform, and other popular requirements. In fulness of time, the Reform Bill was carried. It gave two Parliamentary representatives to Leeds, and the gratitude of his townsmen made EDWARD BAINES one of them. He continued to represent Leeds for several years, and died some nine years ago. His eldest son, (born in 1799,) had a most successful career in the University of Cambridge—he was Senior Optime in 1820—and, when called to the bar in 1825, was expected to meet with equally brilliant success. He *did* succeed—but it was not by the eloquence which won high repute at the University, but as a plodding, precedent-quoting, black-letter lawyer. In this way he gradually rose to a large and lucrative practice, and was made Recorder of Hull in 1837. He sat in Parliament for Hull, from 1847 to 1852, and at the last-named date was elected for his native town, Leeds.

Not until he had obtained independence by his labors at the bar, (much augmented by succession to a large fortune on his father's death,) did Mr. M. T. BAINES enter political life. He had attained the age of forty-eight before he entered Parliament. It was expected, his spirituous being liberal, that he would become an aspirant for the legal office under the Russell Administration, which would eventually have placed him on the bench, but he waived such chances of preferment, and accepted the office of Post-[illegible] year. This was in January, 1849, and, (with the intermission of the nine months' existence of the Derby-Disraeli Party, in 1852,) he continued in this office until a very short time ago, when he resigned. The Poor Law which he had to administer is socially and politically unpopular in England, but Mr. BAINES gave satisfaction, in such administration, beyond former precedent.

As Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, (the district in which he was born, and with which he has been associated throughout life,) Mr. BAINES comes something near the category of "the fitting man in the fitting place." Unfortunately, the duties of the office are next to nothing—principally consisting in signing a quarterly receipt for his salary. But, as a Cabinet Minister, he has it in his power to do a great deal. He represents the Democratic principle a great deal more than was done, or than could be done, by the late Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, who represented a Baronetcy conferred in the seventeenth century, whereas Mr. BAINES is eminently *filius terræ*—a man of the People, by origin, training, feeling and association. Mr. BAINES is pledged, over and over again, to the extension of the Suffrage, Short Parliaments and Church Reform. If he had not voted against the Ballot, two years ago, he would be nearly as much of a Chartist as ever FEARGUS O'CONNOR was or ERNEST JONES is. Beyond all doubt, he is by far the most out-and-out Liberal in the British Cabinet.

The Antwerp and New-York Line of Steamers.

The liberal policy of the Belgian Government, demonstrated in the facilities it seeks to afford to the rest of Germany for the transit of goods through its territory, their export, import and distribution, is fast yielding in rich reward, and promises, in no long time, to secure to Antwerp that commercial supremacy it formerly enjoyed. Relying on the sufficiency of its own natural products, on the industry, skill and intelligence of its people, the Belgian Government has sought to render of avail, for purposes of commerce and of trade, the natural facilities afforded by its relative position, by those Rivers which render it the best watered country in Europe, and by railways commenced at different points within and without it, and which will presently form an uninterrupted net-work of communication.

It certainly is a necessity for Belgium that as an emporium of manufacturing industry, second only to England, and producing far beyond its capability to consume, it should push its connections as far as possible, and leave no approachable mart uninfluenced by its products; but the sagacity of its rulers, in providing liberal transit facilities to other portions of Germany, as an additional means of National wealth, exhibits a policy that would make fiscal regulations subservient to real interests. A uniform commercial policy is the first bond of union to which Germany must look as tending to do away with the conventional restrictions that would impede internal industry; and the efforts of Belgium to this end will be best appreciated when the different administrative systems of Germany are considered; when it is remembered that the whole continental checker-work is politically opposed to incorporation. To Belgium policy is, in great part, due the recuperation of Germany from the effects of an unnatural union with Holland. Prussia, inclining in the same direction, has industriously labored at commercial union, on a system, the exact antithesis to that of Austria, which realizes its commercial aims by treaties mainly enforced by political necessities, and in defiance of any separate interests. Prussia has certainly succeeded in establishing one common tariff of duties under the protection of one line of customs.

What brings Belgium, at this moment, into prominent notice, is the fact, already briefly announced in our columns, of arrangements having been completed for a semi-monthly steam communication between Antwerp and New-York. This is so far removed from a mere prospective scheme, that four vessels, screw propellers, each 1,800 tons burden, are about completed. One of these will set out from Antwerp in less than a month from this time; the remainder to follow at stated intervals. The value of these steamers, as commercial agencies, is, of course, to be estimated beyond either their number or capacity. On whatever route a steam line is established, it increases other shipments in an enormous ratio to its own transactions; the heavier goods which uniformly go by sailing vessels, enlarge in the amount both of export and import. Confidence and knowledge, the basis of all large commercial transactions and the stimuli to adventure, are increased by the more direct, frequent and convenient communication thus provided. The New-York and Antwerp line, unostentatiously planned and silently organized, has good guarantees of success. The House of ROTHSCHILDS has advanced for the purpose several million dollars, on a portion of which sum the Belgian Government has stipulated to pay interest. A very important feature in the build of these steamers, is their special adaptation to the accommodation of second-class passengers. The English system, as contrasted with the German, is to discourage the second-class, thus rendering the actual conventional distinction between passengers, ranked according to classes of fare, too extreme. We know very well that in Germany the first-class passenger is the exception; not that rich men are rare, but that only a *diplomat*, or a nobleman, or a traveler unacquainted with the habits of the people, will assume the first-class. Family travel is thus, in these steamers, provided for, an all-essential feature in reference to German requirements. Comparatively low fares will thus be united with all possible comfort.

The advantages possessed by Antwerp, as a port for Western Germany, are not to be adduced from mere geographic measurements of distance, though even these are, from most points, in its favor. The course and volume of rivers, the extension of railroads and the regulations prevailing on the districts traversed, are to be taken into account. In a study of this point, embracing all the facilities actually afforded to goods in transitu, we can express our surprise at the [illegible] which the energy and enterprise of the Ge[illegible] character have gained into existence, and [illegible] shading sundry local restrictions and [illegible] difficulties. Like New-York in its commercial relations to the United States, Antwerp has been thus rendered the centre of the radii of the wide circumference of Germany. Austria, with her port at Trieste, and Switzerland, in her geographic proximity to France, might seem to be excluded; but the port of Trieste is chiefly valuable so far as trade in the Levant and the Mediterranean are concerned; and Austria, always attempting commerce with success, whenever natural and artificial means could be found available, has pushed into the very heart of Germany by railroads that directly or indirectly connect her with Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, and which are met by others radiating from Frankfort, Cologne, Strasburg and Basle.

As to Swiss goods, those destined for shipment at Havre must necessarily pass to Strasburg, and arrived there, the distance thence to Havre is very nearly double the distance to Antwerp. The numerous formalities thrown in the way of the transit of goods through France, and the restrictions which that Power has imposed on Switzerland for her own benefit—restrictions which, though recently relaxed, still constitute an important obstacle, and prevent the rivalry of conflicting principles, inevitably favor the transit of German goods to a German seaport. It is only, indeed, by degrees that it will be possible for France to introduce material alterations in this particular, and her efforts, owing to the powerful opposition that would otherwise be excited, must be primarily directed to articles of comparatively little importance, and comprising inferior interests. It is to be remembered that the Germans, with all their external divisions, are in character, language and temperament, one. Providing, as does their race, the elements of the Anglo-Saxon character, and gifted as they are with many of the faculties that contribute to national perfectibility, a commercial policy tending to unite their interests must continue to triumph. To a unity of those interests, the very divisions of Germany, centralizing energies that otherwise might have been wasted, may be regarded as having powerfully contributed the means and the materials. The improvements and enterprise consequent on this local centralization, have produced a powerful reaction on the development of agriculture and manufacturing capabilities, have aided the circulation of capital, increased the value of property, and added to the sources of public prosperity.

It is on these, and the encouragement of their tendencies on which Belgium has to calculate; it is thus that Antwerp becomes a rival, even to a port on the Mediterranean. Silesia, too, is put into connection with Leipsic, the second capital of Saxony, and largest commercial town of Eastern Germany, whence the connection, as well as that from Strasburg, is by Frankfort, Cologne and Liege to Antwerp. Berlin is not as far North but that extreme facilities exist both for passengers and merchandise to be conveyed rapidly thence to Antwerp. Bremen, as we know, is closed in the Winter, though it has certainly its own especial advantages, as also Hamburg, which, dealing with English manufacturers, will continue to be the distributor of colonial produce to the North of Germany, whilst Russian produce will continue to find its way, during the present derangement of the natural course of northern trade, to the Russian ports of Memel, Konigsberg and Dantzic. The cloths of Saxony, with which country Antwerp may be regarded as in immediate communication, are especially adapted for steamer freight, whilst Oschartz, Grossenhayn, Doeblen, Werden, Cottbus, Fensterwalde and Sommerfield—Saxon and Silesian towns—supply woolen cloths; Chemnetz provides for freight, hosiery and laces. Omitting from the Rhenish Provinces those products which, more or less heavy, find their way in sailing vessels, such as the lead of Iserlohn and Liège, there are for these steamers the velvets of Orefeld, the shawls of Dusseldorf, the silks of Ellerfield and Barmen, the hardware of Liège and Iserlohn, the window-glass and glass-plates of Charleroi, the cloths of Lennep, Aix la Chapelle, Empen, Verviers, Dison. The chief returns in imports, are in coffee, cotton, woolstuffs and yarn, tobacco, hides, spices and dyewoods. The United States take, of the manufactured products of the Rhenish provinces, four times the amount taken by England. It may be added, that Belgium permits the free transit of foreign goods through her territory, without opening packages.

As to transatlantic passengers, those whose business leads them to London or Paris will, of *course, take the Cunard, Collins, Vanderbilt, or* Livingston lines; and, indeed, first-class passengers will commonly find their way to New-York from Liverpool, Southampton or Havre—London being the great monetary centre to which all transactions on the continent of any magnitude have reference; besides that, letters of credit, which are chiefly sought from London firms, owing to the responsibility made to attach to them by English law, will frequently tempt a traveler far out of his way. But as to speed, even should the Antwerp steamers take fifteen or sixteen days to each trip, their directness may be regarded as compensating for any adverse difference in time, with individuals having no commercial considerations to tempt them to diverge; for though a day or two might be saved by proceeding direct to Havre or Liverpool, it is to be remembered that travelers do not commonly travel like mail-bags. The establishment of the Antwerp and New-York steam line, whatever its facilities to trade, is further proof of the rapid extension of the commercial interests of Germany this side the water. Commerce knows no Know-Nothingism; and though, according to Captain GINNOT, treason may be suspected by the Government of the Spice Islands to lurk in the hopper of a lucifer-making machine, the unclanging of the products of industry never fails, in the mutual accommodation it affords, to add to the aggregate well-being of the human race.

[illegible] who is certainly the most agreeably impudent player on the stage. The play is in its second division, having been watered for the London audience, and again watered for a New-York one. The original elements must have been of a tolerably strong character. There is, however, but very little plot, beyond what the title explains. Everything turns on the important flirtations of a *Mr. John Smith*, (Mr. JEFFERSON) and the escapes he gets into, in consequence. Mr. JEFFERSON exerted himself with considerable success in this character, although he was at times a little too restless for one so preternaturally impudent and self-possessed. At the fall of the curtain the piece was announced for repetition.

Miss G. MITCHELL made her first appearance here in two years, as *Mrs. Jenkins Turnbull*. The character does not afford any scope for dramatic ability, but it was sufficient to demonstrate that Miss G. MITCHELL is a quiet, effective and valuable addition to a company that is somewhat weak in the female department.

Broadway Theatre.

FLANCHE's admirable burlesque of "King Charming" is in preparation here for the forthcoming holidays, and will be produced with all the great resources that can be lavished on it by Mr. MARSHALL. It saved a bad season for Miss VESTRIS in London.

A Batch of Concerts.

The rage for Concert-giving has lain dormant for the past two years, but it bids fair to burst forth with remarkable vigor this Winter. As an indication of the stern fact, we may mention that during the present week alone there will be six first-class entertainments of this character. For the benefit of a suffering community, we refer to them with affectionate minuteness.

1. Messrs. MASON & BERGMANN's second Musical *Matinée*. This entertainment comes off to-day, at Dodworth's Rooms, next to Grace Church. Doors open at 1 o'clock—commence at 4. The great success of the first *Matinée*, and the somewhat inconvenient crowd which filled the room, augur favorably for the popularity of Messrs. MASON & BERGMANN. A better performed programme, in general respects, we never listened to. Every one appeared to be satisfied—even the Germans—which we look on as a remarkable fact in natural history. If, therefore, you are classically disposed, drop in for an hour or two at MASON & BERGMANN's *Matinée*.

2. On Thursday the great and all-absorbing attraction will be the piano-forte *soirée* of Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK. For the sake of American art, which in the person of Mr. GOTTSCHALK ranks with the highest that Europe can boast, we hope that New-York will do itself justice, and bestow on genius, what genius alone can properly estimate, a genial and discriminating appreciation. In order that Mr. GOTTSCHALK may be heard properly, that gentleman has taken DODWORTH'S small but admirable room. At his last concert he crowded Niblo's Theatre. It will be perceived that he makes a considerable pecuniary sacrifice for the sake of art, and that he has an idea above peddling his talents in the best market. The price of admission has been fixed at one dollar for a gentleman, one dollar and fifty cents, for a lady and gentleman, and fifty cents for additional ladies' tickets. As only a limited number of tickets will be sold, it is necessary to get them at once.

3. On the same evening Miss BRAHAM, a charming songstress, well known to New-York audiences, gives a grand concert at Niblo's Saloon. She will be assisted by a variety of talent, native and foreign. Doctor CLARK W. BRAHAM is the conductor. We are explicit on this subject, because on a former occasion when we spoke of the Doctor, the printer indulged in the effeminate luxury of calling that well-known artist Miss CLARA W. BRAHAM.

4. On the same evening there will be a great gathering of German vocalists at the Tabernacle. The various glee-clubs of New-York unite for a grand concert under the direction of Mr. CARL BERGMANN. Upwards of three hundred voices, backed up with an orchestra of fifty performers, will perform some of the best glees of the German Fatherland.

5. On Friday, Mrs. EMMA GILLERSBAR BOSWORTH, the popular vocalist and estimable directress of Calvary Church choir, receives a grand complimentary concert at Niblo's Saloon. She will be assisted by eminent artists, and will certainly be greeted by one of the most fashionable audiences of our City.

6. On Saturday, the Brothers MOLLENHAUER—two excellent violinists, who came over with JULIENNE—take their farewell benefit, prior to their departure for Europe. The event is of a complimentary character, and one at which the *Sixteenth* should assist. We fear the Brothers MOLLENHAUER have not met with much encouragement on this side of the Atlantic, although they have certainly been properly appreciated. Lack of opportunity has been their principal stumbling-block. On the occasion of their benefit they will be assisted by Mr. TURNER, (piano,) Mr. APTOMEAS, (harp,) Signor BERNARDI, (baritone singer,) SEBNE, (flute,) SCHERMER, (cornet à-piston,) BERGNER, (violoncello,) and BEHIG, (violin.) The programme possesses several very attractive features, foremost among which we may mention a quartette for stringed instruments, by BEETHOVEN, (which one not specified.)

Evening Schools.

The German class in the Evening School, North-Moore-street, has made fair proficiency in learning our language lately. The School has been more numerously attended this Winter than ever before. The debating class is a permanent organization, and a newspaper in manuscript is edited by Master THOMPSON, an *attaché* of the law office of JOHN VAN BUREN. HUGH CARLISLE acts as Principal here. There is one Mexican in this School who was twice captured by the American army in Mexico, and finally came on here.

The Eighth Ward Schools, in Clark-street, were visited on the same evening. Miss VAN BAKDT's department has been very regularly attended, and the order and lady-like deportment of the girls is marked. The classes, on the whole, have made very fine progress in most of their studies. On Friday evening the school closes with the distribution of certificates.

Mr. O'DONNELL's School is large, and has been very successful. The class in book-keeping and drawing will compare favorably with any other similar Evening School classes, and the department of the boys has been very satisfactory.

We made a second call at the Girls' Evening School held in the Sixteenth Ward—School No. 45—Twenty-fourth-street, on Friday evening, making the tour of the class-rooms. The number in attendance is not as large as in some other schools, but the punctuality of attendance, orderly department and advancement is unusually satisfactory.

Miss SARAH SWARZ, the Principal, with her assistant teachers, were selected by the Chairman of the Committee under whose special charge the School was organized, the present being its first session. One of the suggestions made in the TIMES a few days since provoked one lady at least to call on the Principal to inquire about sending her servant girls to this Evening School, and as woman seldom leaves her work of kindness incomplete, we had the pleasure of reading the new scholar's name with those of two other servants, in two different families, on the roll-book.

During the last Summer the first-named girl hired a teacher, while her mistress was in the country, to give her instruction, paying $5 per quarter from her recent earnings. It is to be hoped that this good example will be widely imitated by the good matrons of the City during the coming session for 1856.

We also made a call at the Boys' School held in No. 11 West Seventeenth-street. Geo. W. COOPER, Principal. The system of drill here is the same as prevails in the Grammar School. The classes are not as large as in some other Schools. The order, system and definiteness, in all respects, is more marked than in any other School we have visited. Mr. SMARGEW's class were engaged in a debate on a practical subject, which was handled with considerable skill and intelligence by the young speakers.

A Police Order Countermanded.

The experience of the past three months has shown to the authorities that the Police order lately put in force, changing the patrolmen on each post once a week, does not work well, inasmuch as it prevents the men from obtaining that accurate knowledge of persons living in the precincts of their beats, which is so necessary as a detective measure. The Mayor has accordingly countermanded that order, and now issues another, calling for such a change once a month—this being a return to the old rule.

☞ A meeting of the *Conglomerate of '55*, was held last evening. It was agreed that all the members of the different Clubs now in New-York and the vicinity, meet at the Eagle Drill Rooms at 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening, when Shelton's Band will escort them to the Tabernacle.

[illegible] GATAWBA, constantly on hand, by the [illegible] PARKE'S PURE GATAWBA. [illegible] pure Juice of the Grape. BARNES & PARK, [illegible] JOHN D. PARK, Chattanooga.

PARKE'S SPARKLING GATAWBA is [illegible] from the French Champagne. The French [illegible] of the American Institute, at their last Fair, [illegible] WILDER'S Patent Salamander Safes. [illegible] Green Block, Nos. 189, 191 and 193 Water-st., New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—NEW MACHINES of the most improved style will be [illegible] liberal terms for old Machines of every kind. [illegible] numbers of Machines of the Singer, Wilson, Grover & Baker, and other patents have been sold which can't be used to any advantage. Old machines exchanged or put in repair free. Old machines will be taken in exchange for new ones. Old machines of any make exchanged in the same way. Old machines received by us will at once be destroyed. For terms of exchange apply personally, or by letter, to I. M. SINGER & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

FURS AT GENIN'S LOWER STORE.—[illegible] goods of finer Furs is included in the [illegible] the prices will generally be found lower than [illegible] other elegant Furs a very superior [illegible] Mink or American Sable, Sealing [illegible] Russian and Hudson's Bay Sables, [illegible] of Tippet, Muff and Cape, in the [illegible] Sterling Tippet of the same. For from [illegible] Fur Emporium, 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

HERE'S METAL MORE ATTRACTIVE.—THIS is Shakspeare's Message. We [illegible] have been disappointed in their [illegible] time purchasing to CANTRELL, No. 193 Bowery, [illegible] the very [illegible] and [illegible] 12c. and 25c. "This is more attractive," [illegible] paying 50c. for less pretty ones, in Brooklyn.

SPRAGUE & MARVIN'S WELDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES. [illegible] years in use and have never failed in [illegible] their contents from the ravages of fire. [illegible] received the Premium at the Fairs [illegible] jewelry and bankers. SPRAGUE & MARVIN, No. 265 Water-st., New-York.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees are the most [illegible] and durable. Also, BATCHELOR'S [illegible] Hair Dye. BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

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DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole agent for this City for the sale of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder Proof Locks. Locksmith Cross Bars. Depot, No. 128 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

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☞ Acoustic Auricles.—All deaf persons are earnestly invited to try these instruments for the relief of deafness. Apply to RUBRYOR'S, corner of Broadway, Barclay and Canal sts.

☞ Chemical Lectures.—The fourth and last lecture of the course on the Imponderable Forces will be delivered by Dr. DORSEUS on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, at 8 o'clock, in the Chemical Lecture Room of the New-York Medical College, Hall [illegible] near Sixth-st. Subject—Magnetism, Electro-Magnetism, Magneto-Electricity, etc. Orders of these Lectures, Magnetic and Electro-Magnetic Apparatus, Galvanic Batteries, and Electricity—Franklin's Electrical Machine, Ruhmkorff's and Nile's Electro-Magnetic Machine, Electro-Medical Galvanic Batteries, and Bunsen's largest size—Bunsen Heat and Light produced—Chemical powers of the Battery—Carry's Decomposition—Potassium, Sodium, etc., the [illegible] Chemical Lectures, Experiments, Apparatus, Chemicals, Glassware, Electrotyping—Production of Electro-Magnetic Motion, Electro-Magnetic Machines, Electro-Medical Galvanic Batteries, Electric Telegraph—Wonders of Electricity—Animal Electricity. Single admission, 25 cents, to be obtained at the door. A. FIKE & SONS, No. 210 Fulton-st., near Nassau-st., and DOD, No. 363 Broadway; C. S. FRANKLIN, No. [illegible] Broadway.

☞ [illegible] HILLSBURY, HILLSBURY, [illegible] IRVING, No. 110 Chestnut, near the Exchange, Philadelphia, [illegible] Also, a large and [illegible] of Shawls and Tweeds.

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Must for ever remain, the earliest, darkest page in human history remains for the historian of the nineteenth century. * * * There is chivalry in the author, and he has rung his bright lance gallantly on the black banner of error.

From the New-York Courier and Enquirer.
It contains some brilliant humor, and has many good hits.

From the Boston Daily Bluff.
If we were allowed to say only one word, this shall be—excellent. The scenes are portrayed in the most lively and affecting manner. The author treats of Charles Dickens in a refreshing character, and in the manner he is admirable. Purchase it, reader, at once, if you wish to laugh and learn.

From the Literary Garland, Rochester, N. Y.
Fred. looks upon the topics of the day through the medium of a laughing philosophy, and jots down his impressions with an airiness and heartiness of side-splitting humor we have seldom seen equaled. Reader, "An' thou wouldst laugh, try it."

From the Fulton Patriot.
Fred. Folio embraces the humorous and satirical in an unusual degree.

From the Utica Gazette.
A glance at "Lucy Boston" assures us that the author is a man of most excellent wit. His wit is biting, but not coarse; the weapon he wields is of the best Damascus steel, and keen as a Toledo blade.
For sale by all Booksellers and News Agents.
ALDEN & BEARDSLEY, Publishers, Auburn.
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BOOKS YOU OUGHT TO READ.
GEOFFREY MONCTON,
By Mrs. Moodie,
Author of "Roughing it in the Bush."
Price $1.
This is a most thrilling and interesting story. All the Press speak of it as an honor to its talented author.
SCENES IN THE PRACTICE OF A NEW-YORK SURGEON.
By E. H. Dixon, M. D., Editor of the *Sculpel.*
An excellent book for a present these holiday times.
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The greatest book on Convent Life.
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OFF-HAND TAKINGS AND GRAYON SKETCHES.
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None can read this thrilling story without being wiser and better.
We are receiving now the January Magazines.
HARPER'S MAGAZINE for January, with Dickens' new story.
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.
PETERSON'S NATIONAL.
METHODIST NATIONAL.
LESLIE'S NEW-YORK JOURNAL.
A Splendid assortment of JUVENILES and GIFT BOOKS for sale cheap.
DE WITT & DAVENPORT,
Nos. 160 and 162 Nassau-st., opposite the Park.

"They will make the eyes of the children sparkle." *Hartford Republican.*
I.
THE TRAVELS, VOYAGES, AND ADVENTURES
OF GILBERT GO-AHEAD IN FOREIGN PARTS.
EDITED BY PETER PARLEY.
12mo, pp. 320, embellished with engravings from original designs.
II.
THE BALLOON TRAVELS
OF ROBERT MERRY AND HIS YOUNG FRIENDS,
OVER VARIOUS COUNTRIES OF EUROPE.
12mo, pp. 312, embellished likewise.
From the Boston Post.
Peter Parley "still lives." J. C. Derby has issued two new volumes by Peter Parley, the ever moral, instructive and entertaining. They are destined to make many bright little eyes twinkle, and many rosy little mouths water. Any boy or girl, from ten to fifteen, would read upon them, and we are not sure that children of a larger growth would not gather information and entertainment from their pages.

From the Reading Gazette.
These two beautiful new story books from dear old Peter Parley's never-failing budget of amusement for the young folks, are just in time to be eagerly sought after for Christmas and New Year's presents.

From the Albany Evening Journal.
We have seen no recent publications more likely to be acceptable to the young folks about Christmas time, than the two new works by the prince of story-tellers, Peter Parley.

From the New-York Tribune.
Every child in the United States who has any taste for good books will brighten up at the name of the venerable Peter Parley. Two new volumes from his charmingly garrulous pen will be as welcome as the Thanksgiving roast turkey. Beside the delightful talk which Peter Parley gives you in these books, they are full of fine engravings which almost make you feel as if you had seen the curiosities he tells about.

From the Hartford Daily Courant.
We see no other way for parents to do than to buy both, and give one of them to the son, and one to the daughter. The price is $1 each, or in full gilt sides and edges, $1 25. For sale at the bookstores, or sent by mail on receipt of price.
J. C. DERBY, Publisher, New-York.

FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
BACKUS, OSBORNE & CO., Nos. 51 and 53 MAIDEN-LANE, offer at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL an extensive assortment of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FURS AND SKINS,
and invite the attention of purchasers to their stock of MANTILLAS, CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, &c., which have been manufactured in superior style and after the most approved patterns, EXPRESSLY FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE.

FURS, FURS, FURS.—At the West End Emporium, No. 128 Canal-st. The ladies are requested to call and examine the large and choice assortment before purchasing. Also an extensive variety of beautiful hats and caps for children. One price. J. W. KELLOGG.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—A. TOTH, 47 Maiden-lane, calls the attention of the wholesale and retail trade to his select stock of Furs, selling at reduced prices.

MILLINERY.

THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK and its vicinity, desiring to purchase Bonnets and Dress Caps, of infinite variety, superior quality, and at prices really moderate, are invited to call on Madame HILLIER, Millinery Show Rooms, No. 653 Broadway, corner of Amity-st.

SUPERB SILVER-PLATED WARE, FROM THE CELEBRATED MANUFACTORY OF JAMES DIXON & SONS, SHEFFIELD.—The subscribers have this day received, from steamship *Baltic*, an assortment of silver-plated articles, which are of known excellence. They consist, in part, of
Antique pattern water urns, with lamp heater.
Castors, plain and revolving, the newest styles.
Tea and coffee sets, various elegant designs.
Cake baskets, choicest patterns.
Bread baskets, choicest patterns.
Liquor frames, with cut bottles.
Also—Britannia metal swing kettles, with lamps.
Britannia metal soup ladles.
Britannia metal tea sets.
Also—Goods for presents.
Carved bread platters and knives.
Lamps cabinets.
Rich Japanned tea-trays, in sets.
"Shakspeare jugs."
"Cellini bells."
Table cutlery, fine quality, &c.
All of which are offered for sale at low prices by the importers. Catalogues gratis, at the store.
WINDLE & CO., No. 56 Maiden-lane.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED BLOOM—It is well known, cures PIMPLES, PRICKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and preserves it from being dry, stiff and gritty. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old-established depôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by our ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. E. G. GRAHAM, No. 548 Broadway; FAULDING, No. 37 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 97 Hess-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—All persons indebted to WILLIAM H. ROBINSON & CO., late merchants of No. 1 Willett-st., are required to make payment to the subscriber, the general assignee.
WILLIAM H. WOODMAN, No. 74 Wall-st.

EXTRA ARE GENUINE BRANDY.—Goodell Duyckinck & Co. are the only agents for the sale of this brand, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, No. 7

AUCTION SALES.

SANTO DOMINGO AND SMYRNA WARERNS.

AT AUCTION THIS DAY.

BENSON & FERRIDAY will sell on TUESDAY, THIS DAY, Dec. 18, at 10 o'clock, at the store, No. 1 Cortlandt-st., the entire stock of Santo Domingo and Smyrna Warerns, consisting of Mahogany, Rosewood, Fancy Woods, Ivory, Tortoise Shell, Pearl, Ebony, Sandal Wood, Ivory Nuts, Tortoise Shell Combs, Fancy Goods, Cutlery, Hardware, Cigars, Segars, Tobacco, Cocoa, Coffee, Sugar, Rum, Cordials, Wines, Brandy, Gin, Ale, Porter, Cordage, Rope, Twine, Oil, Paints, Glass, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Nails, Spikes, Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Clothing, Dry Goods, Blankets, Cotton Bagging, Cotton Yarns, Cotton Twist, Cotton Wick, Cotton Batting, Cotton Wadding, Cotton Cloth, Cotton Duck, Cotton Drill, Cotton Flannel, Cotton Hosiery, Cotton Gloves, Cotton Shirts, Cotton Drawers, Cotton Stockings, Cotton Ticking, Cotton Thread, Cotton Tapes, Cotton Sewing Silk, Cotton Cord, Cotton Tassels, Cotton Fringe, Cotton Gimp, Cotton Lace, Cotton Braid, Cotton Bobbins, Cotton Spools, Cotton Shuttles, Cotton Reels, Cotton Boxes, Cotton Cards, Cotton Pins, Cotton Needles, Cotton Thimbles, Cotton Scissors, Cotton Knives, Cotton Forks, Cotton Spoons, Cotton Tacks, Cotton Hooks, Cotton Eyes, Cotton Pins, Cotton Pens, Cotton Pencils, Cotton Rules, Cotton Dolls, Cotton Toys, Cotton Fancy Goods, Cotton Cutlery, Cotton Hardware, Cotton Tools, Cotton Boots, Cotton Shoes, Cotton Hats, Cotton Caps, Cotton Clothing, Cotton Dry Goods, Cotton

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,420,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....97,000 00
Average amount of Circulation.....19,000 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,349,000 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. W. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. W. HOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
A. U. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
DAVID F. OGDEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA, in the City of New-York, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,372,833 16
Average amount of Specie.....1,130,000 41
Average amount of Circulation.....97,000 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,400,000 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. BURNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAS. BURNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
N. U. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
N. U. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. R. MEREDITH, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. R. MEREDITH, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
N. U. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,512,349 69
Average amount of Specie.....156,845 00
Average amount of Circulation.....76,339 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,336,045 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SICHOLL, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SICHOLL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
EDWIN F. COBEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,128,624 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY H. LOW, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. H. LOWEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
EDWIN F. COBEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, pursuant to Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,444,642 24
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, EDWARD F. COBEY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. F. COBEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
N. U. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,512,349 69
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. BURNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAS. BURNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
N. U. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, pursuant to Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
N. U. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. R. MEREDITH, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. R. MEREDITH, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
N. U. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,512,349 69
Average amount of Specie.....156,845 00
Average amount of Circulation.....76,339 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,336,045 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SICHOLL, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SICHOLL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
EDWIN F. COBEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,128,624 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY H. LOW, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. H. LOWEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
EDWIN F. COBEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, pursuant to Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,444,642 24
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, EDWARD F. COBEY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. F. COBEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
N. U. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK, in the City of New-York, pursuant to Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,404,629 49
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENJAMIN LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. SCHIEFFELIN, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. G. SCHIEFFELIN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
S. L. H. WARD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,374,032 09
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. J. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. J. JONES, President.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of November, 1855.
HENRY C. BANKS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. E. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. E. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. E. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. E. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
N. U. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,404,629 49
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENJAMIN LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. E. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. E. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE COMMERCE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
J. L. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERMUDEZ, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct.
DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
JAS. HERRMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,747,281 42
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. BRADFORD, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,881,678 13
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
EDWIN F. COBEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$761,908 80
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
E. FRANCIS COBEY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,692,927 61
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
E. FRANCIS COBEY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,009,599 09
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, deposes and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,000,971 99
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN A. STEVENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, deposes and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN A. STEVENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
EDWIN F. COBEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, December 15, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, M. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
M. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
JOHN H. DEVOE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. W. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. W. HOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
E. F. COBEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GOREN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. A. PLATT, Cashier of the GOREN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
SELIM E. LANG, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$411,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. H. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. H. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn to before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
THOS. MAGWIRE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,420,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
H. FRANCIS COBEY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 15, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$649,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....40,000 00
Average amount of Circulation.....12,000 00
Average amount of Deposits.....$60,000 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing statement is a correct one, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn to before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,293,436 00
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PAUL L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PAUL L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
W. C. MUNROE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$147,626 86
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. R. CONOVER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
THOS. J. COWENS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$581,158 00
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
J. L. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERMUDEZ, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct.
DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
JAS. HERRMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,747,281 42
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. BRADFORD, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,881,678 13
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, deposes and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
EDWIN F. COBEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$761,908 80
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
E. FRANCIS COBEY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,692,927 61
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
E. FRANCIS COBEY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,009,599 09
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, deposes and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,000,971 99
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN A. STEVENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, deposes and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN A. STEVENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
EDWIN F. COBEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, December 15, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, M. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
M. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
JOHN H. DEVOE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
C. E. WHITMORE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. R. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. R. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
JAS. HERRMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,180,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....671,134 72
Average amount of Circulation.....99,078 00
Average amount of Deposits.....5,624,905 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,473,861 71
Average amount of Specie.....152,402 05
Average amount of Circulation.....47,000 00
Average amount of Deposits.....859,286 01
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. T. HOGGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. T. HOGGLAND, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
EDWIN F. COBEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, President.
Affirmed before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATE

New-York Daily Times

MUNICIPAL.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

THE ALLEGHENIES.

[illegible] budget [illegible] Fifth and Sixth avenues [illegible] will unite with the Trustees [illegible] the Legislature for its passage [illegible] in defence of the proposition [illegible] and the report was laid on [illegible]

[illegible] Committee [illegible] with the Council [illegible] pavement, [illegible] laid on the table. [illegible] and is just reported [illegible]

[illegible] and resolution requesting [illegible] of the Board to prepare the [illegible] was adopted unanimously. The [illegible] directed to furnish to each member [illegible] of the Revised Statutes, Device Digest, [illegible] of Orders, &c.

ALDERMAN ROWARD ON SALARIES AND VOUCHERS.

The question of salaries and the increasing of [illegible] brought out a spicy talk. The point at issue was a motion to put up the pay of the Clerks in the Sessions and Lamps Office.

Mr. ROWARD said [illegible] behind time he would go over [illegible] Alderman, and show that he had [illegible] that had come before [illegible] he came into it. He [illegible] monopolies. He always [illegible] his honesty and his being a reformer. [illegible] Alderman was emphatically [illegible] of the Ninth, who sat still and [illegible] quietly. In concluding his [illegible] expressed disgust. "I only stay [illegible] longer, Sir, and I thank God that I [illegible] to go out of this company. (Laughter.) I [illegible] here, and back from the Sixth Ward, [illegible] but I wouldn't come. I wouldn't [illegible] as I have done, I know [illegible] I have been in this Board. [Great sensation.] [illegible] said that Dan Rogers was a man [illegible] believed, and that everybody around [illegible] knew he had acted.

[illegible] (from his seat)—They all know it, eh?

[illegible] Mr. WILLIAMSON, the subject was [illegible] until Thursday.

The Council's report in favor of increasing the pay of Police Captains was referred.

THE COUNCILMEN.

There was nothing of special importance before the Board of Councilmen last evening, notwithstanding an unusual number of papers were considered. [illegible] of these papers, by a mere reading. The [illegible] is still very heavy, and there is a mass of [illegible] business that should be finished before the adjournment of the present Board.

WHAT LONG-TAILED RAT WANTS.

The following was received from the Knickerbocker Gas Company, and referred to the Finance Committee:

To the Honorable the Aldermen and Councilmen of the City of New-York:

The Knickerbocker Gas Company, [illegible] that Rat has of-side kind [illegible] by Rulings, the Rats presented in Broadway, [illegible] day, in consequence of the very bad condition of said pavement. It [illegible] Rats was unable to stand. [illegible] pavement.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

There was a long debate on the report in favor of [illegible] for the prevention of accidents on the City Railroads, after which it was laid on the table.

[illegible] FROM HIS MAYOR.

The following was received from His Honor the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Dec. 17, 1855.

To the Board of Councilmen:

[illegible] Comptroller, the Board of Supervisors, and the Board of Councilmen:

[illegible] directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Osborn for $[illegible] and in favor of Jacob Bryan for $[illegible] as a compensation to those persons for services while acting as inspectors of Polls in the Nineteenth Ward, by default of the Polls not being opened.

[illegible] Nov., 1855.

[illegible] that Colvin and Bryan were Policemen of the Nineteenth District, at the time that that District extended from the Hudson to the East River, comprehending [illegible] Twenty-second and Twenty-second streets, and that previous to the division of the District [illegible] they were detailed to act as house servants [illegible] Ward, and that they were called upon to act as watchmen and night patrolmen [illegible] Ward, [illegible] they very similar [illegible] pay, at the rate of eight hundred [illegible] per annum.

[illegible] to be proficient for this afternoon, although there [illegible] a Ward in this City that a like claim could not [illegible] Ward complained what is now the [illegible] Ward, and Two Assistant Weeks, Sergeants, [illegible] duties of Lieutenants at different [illegible] in the Ward, [illegible] Lieutenants and Lieutenants [illegible] pay has ever been allowed or [illegible] any term of office.

[illegible] Ward the First Lieutenant acted as Captain [illegible] extra pay for [illegible] in the [illegible] Ward, during the absence of the Captain [illegible] Ward, [illegible] Lieutenants performed the duties of Captain [illegible] Ward, [illegible] Lieutenants have been performing the duty of Lieutenants [illegible] two months. It frequently occurs that [illegible] each other's duty, and no double duty [illegible] is reduced, by sickness, suspension or resignation, [illegible] pay is not expected, though a stranger [illegible] the resolution to pay Mr. COLVIN and Mr. BRYAN [illegible] the Common Council will be inundated with [illegible] claims, which, if granted, will draw a large [illegible] from the treasury improperly and illegally. In my [illegible] there is no equity in the allowance of such claims. [illegible] of station imposes no additional labor or hardship, but is one of relief and compensation [illegible] cent.

In the present instances these places were sought for by COLVIN and BRYAN, not only as posts of more honor, but in the hope of becoming Lieutenants by appointment. The fact from the fact that in the performance of the duty of house servants he had shown merit as an officer, which is the place to patrolman he had not had the opportunity of doing.

[illegible] against approve this resolution and [illegible] it beneficial, without [illegible] FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

[illegible] ASSESSMENT OF GAS MAINS.

It is now generally understood that Mr. BARNUM, of the Ninth District, declines being a candidate for the Presidency of the Board, in favor of Mr. FRANCIS, of the Forty-seventh District. The contest will probably be between Messrs FRANCIS and [illegible]

[illegible] of the Councilmen—Committee on City Railroads—Hearing Statements of Grievances.

The Committee on City Railroads, composed of members of the Board of Councilmen, met yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of hearing statements of grievances existing on the Third-avenue Railroad.

Mr. BRAMHALL read the Charter of the Company, for the purpose, as he said, of showing that they do not operate the road in accordance with its requirements. The principal point made by him was, that the cars were not run within the time specified.

Mr. TURNER stated that many of those who ride on this Railroad were obliged to wait at Sixty-second street from ten to twenty minutes, and sometimes half an hour, before they can be conveyed to Yorkville.

Mr. BARNUM, the President of the Company, stated that the Company had done and were now doing all they could for the comfort of passengers. They could not afford to run all their cars through to Sixty-sixth-street; that all they received from Yorkville and Harlem travel was about $[illegible] per day. In answer to the Chairman, he stated that about [illegible] passengers travelled each way during the day.

Mr. GOWEN remarked that that number alone would give them $105 per day.

Mr. BARNUM (continuing his statement) said it cost them $[illegible],000 per annum for working the road, in carrying passengers, without taking into consideration the wear and tear of the road and cars and depreciation of stock. The passengers they carried did not pay expenses; they lost money every trip in carrying those who came forward to grumble. He believed that all the by-town residents, for 20 miles, would not pay for the road.

After some remarks by others, the Committee adjourned to Wednesday afternoon, at which time they will take up the subject again, and hear statements of grievances existing on the Second and Fourth avenue roads.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 13 to [illegible]

[illegible] Court—Special Term—Nos. 171, 60, 184, [illegible] 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264,